JULY. 1783. THE NUMB. 2768.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 2, 1783.

BATSTO IRON-WORKS,

With the Land, Ore, Teams, Utenſils and other Conveniencies and Privileges thereunto belonging, ſituate at the Head of the Tide or Fords of Egg-Harbour river, in New-Jerſey, within 38 miles of the city of Philadelphia,

Are offered for SALE,

CONSISTING OF---

A FURNACE, ſufficiently large and commodious to produce upwards of 100 tons of pigs and caſtings per month, and from the mild and kind quality of the ore, may be continued in blaſt for two years or upwards, on the ſame hearth. The metal is remarkably well adapted for caſtings, both of hollow ware and cannon, in which experience has ſufficiently proved it to excel, as well as in producing extraordinary bar iron; it has moreover the peculiar quality of mixing well with, and tempering other iron of various qualities, whereby it uſually commands a higher price than other pig iron, both in Europe and America. The Furnace is furniſhed with an excellent ſett of braſs patterns for hollow ware, and may be put in blaſt in a ſhort time, conſiderable preparations of ſtock being made, and the buſineſs in a proper train for proceeding.

A Rolling and Slitting Mill, which, from the ſtrength and conſtruction of the works, and large head of water, is capable of great execution.

On the ſame Dam are alſo a Saw Mill and ſmall Griſt Mill; and the ſtream, which is plentiful in the drieſt ſeaſon, is ſufficient to admit of extenſive additional works.

A Forge with four fires and two hammers, nearly new, well conſtructed and in good order, now at work, diſtant about half a mile from the Furnace, on another well adapted ſtream; on which is alſo an excellent, newly built Saw Mill; and near the Forge are ſome Tenements for workmen, and a large new Coal-houſe.

Contiguous to the Furnace is a commodious Manſion-houſe, accommodated with a ſpacious, well cultivated garden, in which is a well choſen collection of excellent Fruit trees of various kinds, and adjoining it a young bearing orchard of about 2000 apple trees, moſtly grafted.

A number of dwelling-houſes for the beſt accommodation of tradeſmen and others neceſſarily employed about the works; which, together with the ſtore-houſes, barns, ſtabling, ſmith's ſhops, nailery, coal-houſe and other convenient buildings, form a conſiderable village; the whole of which, together with the various works are overlooked from the door of the Manſion-houſe, which ſtands on a pleaſant eminence.

A large and plentiful body of Woodland ſurrounding the works, and within convenient diſtance, in which are divers Cedar-Swamps, and a conſiderable quantity of Pine, adapted to Saw-Mills; alſo large bodies of Ore in various parts, which may be raiſed and collected with little trouble and expence.

About 200 tons of Pig-Iron on the bank, and near 3000 cords of wood ready for coaling, beſides a tolerable ſupply of coals in ſtock.

The river affords a good and eaſy navigation for ſea veſſels of burden within a mile, or thereabouts, of the works, and for large ſcows to the Furnace bank, which offers an eaſy communication by water with Philadelphia, New-York, the Weſt-Indies, &c. It is an excellent ſituation for trade and for ſhip-building, being in the midſt of a country abounding with boards, ſcantling, ſhingles, tar, &c. for merchandize, as well as materials for building ſuitable veſſels; and goods to the amount of many thouſand pounds per annum may be vended to advantage in exchange for thoſe commodities. It is moreover an excellent ſeat for Griſt Mills on an extenſive plan, as the grain of Virginia, Maryland, and the lower parts of Delaware, may be conveyed thither at a more eaſy rate than to Philadelphia. If an additional force of water ſhould be wanted, a large ſtream, paſſing betwen the two abovementioned, may be raiſed at a moderate expence to communicate with, and ſupply either or both of the other ponds, ſo as to combine the force of three capital ſtreams to be uſed at any one point, or ſeparately, as occaſion may require.

Terms will be made eaſy to the purchaſer: On the payment of a moderate proportion of the purchaſe money in caſh, time will be given for the reſidue on intereſt, or a conſiderable part will be taken in Loan-Office Certificates, or ſuch other mode of payment as may be argeed upon. Apply to JOHN COX, Eſq; at Bloomſbury, near Trenton, CHARLES PETTIT, in Philadelphia, or JOSEPH BALL, managing owner at the ſaid works.

To be CHARTERED or LETT on FREIGHT,

THE SHIP *LIVELY,*

WILLIAM FELL, Commander.

SHE now lays at Baltimore, will carry about 500 hogſheads of tobacco, and is ready to take in at an hour's notice. She is a ſtout, firm, well built Daniſh ſhip.

The preference will be given to any perſon who will charter or load her in a reaſonable time for Liverpool. But if a freight for Liverpool is not immediately obtained, ſhe may be chartered, or take in goods on freight for any port in Great-Britain or Ireland, and will immediately remove from Baltimore to any river in Virginia, where a full freight can be ſpeedily put on board.

For terms apply to JOHN MACPHERSON, Broker, at his Office in Cheſnut-ſtreet.

Philadelphia, June 26, 1783.

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, containing 245 acres of LAND, viz. 134 acres in the townſhip of New Garden, Cheſter county, 111 acres in Mill Creek Hundred, New-Caſtle county; the whole under good fences. A large brick HOUSE and KITCHEN, two ſtories high, with a barn and out-houſes &c. ſituated on the Wilmington and Lancaſter roads, 9 miles from Wilmington, 7 miles from New-port, and 9 miles from Chriſtiana bridge; about 110 acres of good woodland on ſaid plantation, in a good neighbourhood, the ſituation pleaſant and healthy. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe may be more particularly informed, and the terms made known, by applying to Samuel Murdoch, Merchant, in Philadelphia, or the ſubſcriber living in Wilmington.

‡

TAKEN UP treſpaſſing, on Friday the 13th day of this month, a bay MARE, 14 hands and an half high, a ſtar in her forehead, her two hind feet white, and has a horſe colt with her. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away in three weeks from this date, or ſhe will be ſold to pay the damages, by Jacob Binder, living on the Germantown road, near the 3 mile ſtone.

June 24, 1783. ‡

Southwark Auction.

TO-MORROW MORNING,
Will be Sold by Publick Auction,
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

MERCHANDIZE,

As USUAL; ALSO,
Houſhold Furniture & Wearing
APPAREL, &c. &c.
WILLIAM BROWN, Auctioneer.

Juſt imported, and for SALE, by

TENCH COXE,

A SMALL Quantity of Opium, Quick-Silver, Bark, and ſeveral other Drugs and Medicines, alſo Gunpowder, Nails, Wire, Linens, Cloths, Silks, Calicoes, Chintzes, hats, and many other Dry Goods, and a Quantity of Cordage. § *June* 17.

LONDON BOTTLED PORTER,
Of the firſt quality,
In CASES ſecurely packed of 7 and 14 doz. fit to be conveyed with ſafety to any diſtance by Land or Water.
ALSO *a variety of faſhionable* SILKS
for GENTLEMENS wear,
TO BE SOLD by

RICHARD RUNDLE,

In MARKET-STREET. ¶

JUST IMPORTED, and now opening, at

KUHN's

MEDICINAL & DRUG STORE,

The weſt ſide of Second-ſtreet, nearly midway between Market and Cheſtnut-ſtreets, and directly oppoſite Black-horſe-alley, a freſh and large aſſortment of well choſen

DRUGS and MEDICINES,

Which will be SOLD on the moſt reaſonable terms, either by Wholeſale or Retail.----Orders from the Country, and Phyſicians preſcriptions carefully attended to. †3w. tf.

N. B. A ſmart active boy will be taken as an APPRENTICE.

PROPOSALS for removing the

CHEVAUX DE FRIZE

From the Channel of the River Delaware, will be received at the

WARDENS OFFICE,

Until the 15th day of July next. Any perſon diſpoſed to undertake that buſineſs, will pleaſe to ſend their propoſitions in Writing.

PROPOSALS for repairing the

LIGHT-HOUSE

Will be received at the ſame place. ¶ June 12, 1783.

The NEW-YORK flying MACHINES.

The SUBSCRIBERS beg leave to inform the public, that they have eſtabliſhed

A flying STAGE COACH & WAGGON,

To perform the whole diſtance from this city to Elizabeth-Town in one day.

THE COACH will leave the Bunch of Grapes Tavern, in Third-ſtreet, between Market and Arch-ſtreets, preciſely at 4 o'clock every Tueſday and Thurſday morning, breakfaſt at Briſtol, dine at Prince-Town, exchange paſſengers with the Stage Coach from Elizabeth-Town, and return again the ſame day to the Bunch of Grapes.

The WAGGON will leave the ſame tavern, at the ſame hour, every Monday, Wedneſday and Friday morning, proceed and return as the Coach above mentioned. The price for each Paſſenger in the Coach to Elizabeth-Town is *Six Dollars,* and *Four Dollars* for outſide paſſengers; and *One Guinea* each for a ſeat in the Waggon.

Each paſſenger to be allowed 14lb. weight of baggage under their ſeat.---But *One Guinea* muſt be paid for every 150lb. weight, either in the coach or waggon, and in proportion for any leſs or greater quantity. The baggage muſt be depoſited at the Bunch of Grapes the preceding evening, otherwiſe it cannot be received in the ſtages.

GERSHOM JOHNSTON,
Philad. June 16, 1783. CHARLES BESSONETT.

N. B. The Baltimore Stage Waggon leaves the Bunch of Grapes tavern on Monday, Wedneſday and Friday morning, preciſely at 5 o'clock, and proceeds for Alexandria (in Virginia) a paſſenger taking a ſeat in the ſtage at Elizabeth-Town, may arrive at Alexandria in four days, a diſtance of 240 miles.

M. CENAS,

Dancer of the Opera, and Dancing Maſter in Paris,

BEGS leave to inform the Public, that being juſt arrived and earneſtly recommended to ſeveral of the beſt citizens in this city, he intends without any delay to open a Dancing ſchool for the young people the parents will chooſe to truſt him with; and to wait upon thoſe gentlemen and ladies, who will prefer to be attended at their own houſes. The ſaid Cenas lodges at the ſign of the Golden Swan in Third-ſtreet, where every one is deſired to leave their direction.

The renowned dictionary, called the Encyclopedia, the laſt edition, containing 36 volumes, with three others, containing only copper-plates, may be had by applying to ſaid Cenas. Alſo all ſorts of muſic. ¶

To the PUBLIC.

THE Subſcriber begs leave to inform the public in general, and his friends in particular, that he has lately moved into that old accuſtomed INN, in Market-ſtreet, known by the ſign of the Coneſtogoe Waggon, lately occupied by Mr. James Thompſon. Those gentlemen who favour him with their cuſtom, may depend on kind uſage and good entertainment both for themſelves and horſes, by their humble ſervant,

June 15, 1783. SAMUEL NICHOLAS.

From the LIVERPOOL ADVERTISER.

LORD SHELBURNE's SPEECH, *in the Debate of Monday, the 17th of February, concerning the* ADDRESS *on the* PEACE.

[After Lord King had ſpoken, there was a loud cry from all ſides for "the queſtion;" but before it was put.]

LORD Shelburne roſe, and the Houſe was all attention.---The lateneſs of the hour, my Lords, ſaid he, will not ſuffer me to take the liberty of treſpaſſing ſo far on your patience, as my feelings would therein prompt me to on the preſent occaſion. I ſhall not addreſs your paſſions-----that candid province I will leave to thoſe who have ſhewn ſuch ability for its government to-night. As my conduct has been founded upon integrity, facts and plain reaſoning will form its beſt ſupport.----I ſhall neceſſarily wave the conſideration of the critical moment at which I ſtepped into the adminiſtration of the affairs of this country---a moment when, if there be any credit due to the ſolemn, public declarations of men, who ſeemed then, and ſeem now, to have the welfare of the ſtate neareſt to their hearts----every hope of renovated luſtre was gone, and nothing but dreary deſpondency remained to the well-wiſhers of Great-Britain. I am now ſpeaking within memory, and conſequently within proof. It is not for me to boaſt of my motives for ſtanding forward at a period ſo alarming. My circumſtances are not ſo obſcure as to render my conduct a matter of dubiety, and my own explanation of my feelings would, I flatter myſelf, fall far ſhort of that credit which ſympathy would give me in the minds of men, whoſe patriotiſm is not that of words. I make no merit of my hardineſs; and when I ſpeak of mine, I wiſh your Lordſhips to underſtand me, as ſpeaking of the generous enterprize of my noble and honorable colleagues in adminiſtration. It was our duty as good citizens: When the ſtate is in danger, all ſelfiſh apprehenſions ſhould be baniſhed. I ſhall not, therefore, expatiate on reaſons for coming into office, but openly and candidly tell your Lordſhips how I have conducted myſelf in it.

A peace was the declared wiſh of the nation at that time. How was that to be procured beſt for the advantage of my country? Certainly by gaining the moſt accurate knowledge of the relative condition of the powers at war. Here a field of knowledge was required to be beaten, which no one man (vaſt and profound as it is poſſible to picture human capacity) would, by any means, be ſuppoſed equal to. Then, if one man was unequal to the whole taſk, the next queſtion naturally is, what ſett of men are beſt qualified as auxiliaries in it? What is the ſkill required? A knowledge of trade and commerce, with all its relations, and an intimate acquaintance with military affairs, and all its concomitants.----Were men of this deſcription conſulted, previous to and during the progreſs of the treaty now before your Lordſhips? I anſwer, they were. And, with this ſanction, Adminiſtration need aſſume no falſe brow of bravery, in combating glittering aſſertions without edge, and inflated ſpeculations without ſtamina. Let us examine them, my Lords.---Miniſtry, in the firſt place, is blamed for drawing the boundary they have done between the territories of the United States, and thoſe of the Sovereign in Canada. Suppoſe the entire furr-trade ſunk into the ſea, where is the detriment to this country? Is 50,000l. a year, imported in that article, any object for Great-Britain to continue a war which the people of England, by their repreſentatives, have declared their abhorrence of? Surely it is not. But much leſs muſt this appear in our ſight, when I tell Parliament, and the whole kingdom, that, for many years paſt, one year with another, the preſervation of this annual import of 50,000l. has loſt this country, on an average, 800,000l. I have the vouchers in my pocket, ſhould your Lordſhips be inclined to examine the fact. But the trade is not given up; it is only divided, and divided for our benefit. I appeal to all men converſant with the nature of that trade, whether its beſt reſources in Canada do not lie to the northward. What then is the reſult of this part of the treaty, ſo wiſely, and with ſo much ſincere love of poor Old-England, clamoured againſt by noble Lords? Why this---you have generouſly given America, with whom every call under Heaven urges you to ſtand on the footing of brethren, a ſhare in a trade, the monopoly of which you ſordidly preſerved to yourſelves, at the loſs of the enormous ſum of 750,000l. Monopolies, ſome way or other are ever juſtly puniſhed. The forbid rivalry, and rivaly is the very eſſence of the well-being of trade. This ſeems to be the æra of *Proteſtantiſm* in trade. All Europe appear enlightened, and eager to throw off the vile ſhackles of oppreſſive, ignorant monopoly. It is a principle on which we have had the wiſdom to act with reſpect to our brethren of Ireland; and if conciliation be our view, why ſhould we not reach it out alſo to America? Our generoſity is not much; but little as it is, let us give it with a grace. Indeed, to ſpeak properly, it is not generoſity to them, but œconomy to ourſelves. And now that I am ſpeaking on the proviſional articles with America, I ſhall diſmiſs that ſubject, though it is blended with others, before I proceed to the inveſtigation of the reſt of the objects to the treaties of pacification. Why have you given America the freedom of fiſhing in all your creeks and harbours, on the Banks of Newfoundland? Say the noble objectors to this article. Why? becauſe, in the firſt place, they could, from their locality, have exerciſed a fiſhery in that quarter for the firſt ſeaſon (for there are two) without our conſent, and in deſpite of all our efforts to repel them. In February the firſt ſeaſon commences, and that is entirely at their devotion; for our people have never and can never take their ſtations there ſo ſoon. With regard to the other ſeaſon, let us again revert to what I have already ſaid reſpecting the furr-trade; though we have not a monopoly, we have ſuperior advantages in the article of drying, curing and preparing our fiſh for market, from the excluſive command of the moſt contiguous ſhores, that a rivalry can only whet our induſtry to reap thoſe benefits our preferable ſituation in this reſpect preſents to us. But why have we not ſtipulated a reciprocity of fiſhing in the American harbours and creeks? I'll tell your Lordſhips;-----becauſe we have abundant employment in our own. Would not an American think it ſordid in the extreme, nay, conſider it bordering on madneſs, to covet the privilege of fattening our cattle on ſome of their ſteril wilds, when we had our own fertile ſavannahs to repair to? Such would be the opinion entertained of Miniſtry, if it had childiſhly and avariciouſly made a ſtipulation of the nature the objectors think they ought to have. As to the maſts, a noble Lord ſaid, we were to have in ſuch abundance at Penobſcot; I will oppoſe a fact to his bare aſſertion. I have in my pocket a certificate from one of the ableſt ſurveyors in our ſervice, that there is not a tree there capable of being made a maſt.

But there remains ſomewhat in theſe Proviſional Articles ſtill to be conſidered, which I have never reflected on without feelings as pungent as any which the warmeſt admirers of the virtues of the loyaliſts can poſſibly have experienced. I mean the unhappy neceſſity of our affairs, which induced the extremity of ſubmiting the fate of the property of theſe brave and worthy men to the diſcretion of their enemies.---I have but one anſwer to give the Houſe in that particular; it is the anſwer I gave my own bleeding heart. A part muſt be wounded, that the whole of the empire may not periſh. If better terms could be had, think you, my Lords, that I would not have embraced them? You all know my creed. You all know my ſteadineſs. If it were poſſible to put aſide the bitter cup, the adverſities of this country preſented to me, you know I would have done it; but you called for peace. To make it, in the circumſtances which your Lordſhips all know I ſtood in, was moſt arduous. In this point nothing could be more grievous to me. Neither in public, or in private life, is it my character to deſert my friends,---I had but the alternative,---either accept the terms, ſaid Congreſs, of our recommendation to the States, in favour of the Coloniſts, or continue the war. It is in our power to do no more than recommend. Is there any man who hears me, who will clap his hand on his heart, and ſtep forward and ſay, I ought to have broken off the treaty? If there be, I am ſure he neither knows the ſtate of his country, nor yet has he paid any attention to the wiſhes of it. But ſtill I do not deſpond with reſpect to the loyaliſts.-----I rely upon the wiſdom, the honor, and the temper of the Congreſs. They were cautious in wording their treaty, leſt they ſhould poſſibly give offence to the new States, whoſe conſtitutions had not advanced to thoſe habits of appearance and ſtrength, that baniſh all ſuſpicions. And, believe me, they do the loyaliſts the offices not of friends, who ſurmiſe doubts on this occaſion. But ſay the worſt; and that, after all, this eſtimable ſett of men are not received and cheriſhed in the boſom of their own country. Is England ſo loſt to gratitude, and all the feelings of humanity, as not to afford them an aſſylum? Who can be ſo baſe as to think ſhe will refuſe it to them? Surely it cannot be that noble-minded man, who would plunge his country again knee-deep in blood, and ſaddle it with an expence of twenty annual millions, for the purpoſe of reſtoring them. Without one drop of blood ſpilt, and without one fifth expence of one year's campaign, happineſs and eaſe can be given the loyaliſts, in as ample a manner as theſe bleſſings were ever in their enjoyment; therefore let the outcry ceaſe on this head.

We will now, my Lords, conſider the articles with France; and firſt, let us look to Europe. I am aſked, why overlook all the treaties reſpecting Dunkirk? Why, let me aſk the queſtion in return, why were not theſe treaties ever inforced during all the adminiſtrations which have paſſed away ſince the demolition of that harbour was firſt ſtipulated? This negligence is *prima facie* evidence of the little account in which the fulfilling of that treaty has hitherto been held; for were it otherwiſe, we had often the power to inforce it. And I have heard that able ſeaman, the late Lord Hawke, declare, that all the art and coſt that France could beſtow on the baſon of Dunkirk, would not render it in any degree formidable or noxious to Great-Britain. But, as was well obſerved by a noble friend near me (Lord Grantham) France wiſhed to have the feathers ſhe formerly ſtrutted with reſtored to her; and ſurely no ſober man would continue the war to thwart a fancy ſo little detrimental to us. However, if I am miſtaken, if Lord Hawke be miſtaken, if former Miniſters be miſtaken, let the proof be produced. Till then, I truſt your Lordſhips, if you do not now approve of the conduct of my adminiſtration, in this particular you will at leaſt ſuſpend your judgments. We will now, if your Lordſhips pleaſe, advert to the objections reſpecting the ceſſion to France on the coaſt of Newfoundland. What is it? Seven degrees of latitude. Theſe are ſounding words; but they are no more. By this part of the treaty future quarrels are guarded againſt. The concurrent fiſhery formerly exerciſed was a ſource of endleſs ſtrife---the French are now confined to a certain ſpot---it is nothing, compared to the extent we poſſeſs, and it is beſides ſituate in the leaſt productive part of that coaſt. But I would not have your Lordſhips pay greater attention to my bare aſſertion, than I truſt you will to the aſſertions of thoſe who take upon themſelves to pronounce this part of the treaty wrong. I have here ready for your inſpection the opinions of the ableſt men on that ſubject. I applied to the perſon beſt qualified to point them out to me.

The noble Lord near me (Lord Keppel) then at the head of the Admiralty, referred me to three officers in his Majeſty's ſervice, whoſe judgment and integrity he could rely on, and your Lordſhips, on the bare naming of them, will rely on too. (Here Lord Shelburne named Admiral Edwards, Capt. Liviſon Gower, and Lieut. Lane, who had ſerved under and poſſeſſed the confidence of the famous circumnavigator, Capt. Cooke.) The officers all declared, that the beſt fiſhing was to the ſouthward, which was entirely in the poſſeſſion of the Engliſh; ſo that we muſt doubt the national ſpirit, and the national induſtry of this country, before we can pronounce, ſaid his Lordſhip, this ſo-much-talked-of excluſive ſeven league fiſhery an injury to Great-Britain. As to the ceſſion of St. Pierre and Miquelon, where is the proof that theſe places can be fortified ſo as to annoy us? I call on the noble objectors for their proofs----I call in vain, I know I do. I have here in my hand that which will ſatisfy your Lordſhips how idle all ſurmiſes are upon that head. Here are certificates from the moſt ſkilful and experienced engineers (his Lordſhip named the engineers, but we do not remember them) that neither St. Pierre or Miquelon would admit the conſtruction of a fortreſs, which could ſtand the attack of the ſmalleſt of your frigates. Permit me, my Lords, to impreſs upon your minds, that the foundation of all the parts of the reſpective treaties before you was, as I ſtated in the beginning, not ſpeculation or idle conjecture, but practice and ſolid experience. My language does not mock your underſtanding with aſſertions---it feeds it with facts. With this conſtantly in your eye, I court, for myſelf and my colleagues, your Lordſhips deciſion on our conduct. And we will now, if your Lordſhips pleaſe, take a view of our affairs in the Weſt-Indies. All the iſlands there are reſtored to us, and in return, we cede St. Lucia and Tobago. St. Lucia, held in ſo much eſtimation now, may be tried more fairly by the value ſet upon it at the laſt peace. As I ſaid before, on all hands it is allowed that was not an humiliating, but a high and mighty peace, for this country. Why, therefore, if this iſland was, as the objections pretend, the key-ſtone that ſupported and connected the arch of all our power in the Leeward Iſlands: Why, I ſay, was not this iſland then retained? but I can produce the opinions of your moſt experienced ſeamen on this head, my Lords, which vindicate that Miniſtry as well as the preſent. And I do therefore claim the indulgence (until my poſition is controverted by ſuperior evidence) to be believed, when I aſſert that St. Lucia is not of that vaſt conſequence ſome noble Lords would poſſeſs this Houſe with the opinion of, in order to depreciate the merits of the treaty. With reſpect to Tobago, it is ſaid the ceſſion of that iſland will ruin our cotton manufacture. Pray let me aſk noble Lords, was our cotton manufacture a poor one before we poſſeſſed that iſland? As no noble Lord riſes to aſſert the affirmative, I may be allowed to ſtate it in the negative. It was not poor then. Why ſhould it be poor now? We have been long in poſſeſſion of that great branch of trade, conſequently we can afford to give a greater price for cotton than any of our neighbours. Cotton therefore, be it in the hands of friend or foe, will always, your Lordſhips may be aſſured, find its way to our door, in preference to that of thoſe who cannot meet it with ſuch a purſe. But I know a few over-grown monopolizers of that article, or ſome ſelfiſh proprietors, would ſee the nation ſteeped in blood, ſooner than they would forfeit, by the peace, one farthing of that emolument which they uſed to make when Tobago was in our hands. Let me comfort theſe worthy grumblers, by telling them, that the iſlands reſtored to us contain a vaſt number of acres, uncultivated, which may be applied to the growth of this ſo-much coveted commodity.

We will now, my Lords, proceed to the examination of the objections againſt the part of the French treaty that reſpects our affairs on the coaſt of Africa. Senegal is given up, and the gum trade is therefore loſt. Is the inference juſt? Is not the faith of France engaged for our having a fair ſhare of that trade? More than a ſhare we never were in poſſeſſion of. But what tie is this ſame faith? It will be aſked---What tie? Why, as ſtrong a tie as all men of reflection muſt know every parchment tie is between rival nations.---Only to be obſerved, while intereſt or convenience obliges. The ties of nations, no man can be ſo wretchedly verſed in hiſtory, or ſo miſerably deficient in obſervation, as to place upon the parallel with thoſe which are binding upon individuals; but on enquiry your Lordſhips will find that Senegal, which we have given up, is not ſo favourably ſituate for trade at Senegambia, which we have kept. The former has a bar dangerous to ſhipping; an inconvenience which the other is free from. In a word, by this article of the treaty, inſtead of loſing any thing, we ſecure (as much as we ever had ſecured) a ſhare in the gum trade, and we are not under the neceſſity we formerly were of making that coaſt a grave for our fellow-ſubjects, thouſands of whom were annually devoted to deſtruction from the unhealthineſs of that climate, by means of our jealouſy, which ſent them there to watch an article of trade, which in vain we endeavoured to monopolize.

It now remains, my Lords, that I ſhould call your attention to what concerns the part of the treaty reſpecting the Eaſt-Indies. Here Miniſtry are aſked, why they reſtored Pondicherry to the French? and why they gave permiſſion to them to run a ditch round Chandenagore? Two cogent reaſons can be given for this conduct. The firſt is the unwillingneſs and the inability of this country to proſecute the war; and the other is the diſtracted ſtate of the Britiſh dominions in that part of the world. Your Lordſhips muſt ſoon be fully acquainted with the whole of the melancholy truth I only glance at on this occaſion. My Lords, by the laſt accounts from thence, the troops were declared to be four months unpaid, and of courſe upon the eve of a mutiny. Nay, in ſuch miſerable ſituation were the affairs of the Eaſt-India Company in that quarter, that they were obliged to mortgage their commodities to wealthy individuals, who would not (ſo reduced is the credit of the Company in that quarter of the globe) take their ſolemn aſſurance for the faithful diſpoſal of their ſtock at the Eaſt-India ſales here, but employed agents to ſee the buſineſs more ſecurely tranſacted. And your Lordſhips may form ſome eſtimate of the extravagance of the uſury at which the Company are obliged to borrow from theſe people, when ſome of the very agents employed by thoſe uſurers have 2,000 l. a year, commiſſion for their trouble. Is it neceſſary, my Lords, to ſay a word more for the neceſſity of conceding theſe matters to the French, who were at the very moment forming alliances with Hyder Ally, our moſt formidable and inveterate enemy, to drive us entirely out of the country? Our old foe Monſieur de Buſſy, in the decline of life, almoſt at the age of eighty, left France purpoſely to form that alliance. And what had we to withſtand its force when formed?---Will unpaid troops fight, think you? But ſay that it was poſſible to expect ſuch diſintereſted conduct from a common ſoldiery, will, or rather can, famiſhed troops fight? Our accounts about the ſame time told us, that our forces ſent out againſt Hyder Ally were in daily dread of being ſtarved to death. What ſtand could an army of infantry (for we had no horſe) make againſt that potent Prince, and his numerous, well-appointed, formidable cavalry? None. They would be as chaff before the wind. While, therefore, the French Court were ignorant of the ſad condition of our affairs in that quarter, while they were as yet unacquainted with the reſult of Monſ. de Buſſy's negociation with Hyder Ally, was it not prudent in the Britiſh Miniſtry to concede, as they did at that moment, when there was a probability that they had conceded what was no longer in their power?

I have now, ſaid his Lordſhip, gone as well as my memory ſerves me through the detail of all the objections which have been made to the treaty between us and France; and, I truſt, your Lordſhips ſee, from the facts to which I have all along referred you, the neceſſity and the policy of our conduct in this particular. Let me, before I conclude, call to your minds the general ſtate of this country at the period in which the pacific negociations were ſet on foot. Were we not at the extremity of diſtreſs? Did not the boldeſt of us cry out for peace? Was not the object of the war done away? Was not the independence of America ſolemnly recognized by Parliament? Could that independence be afterwards made a ſtipulation for the reſtoration of tranquility? On an entire (not a partial) view of our affairs, at that time, is there any honeſt, ſenſible man in the kingdom that will not ſay the powerful confederacy with which we had then to contend had the moſt decided ſuperiority over us? Had we ſcarce one taxable article that was not already taxed to the utmoſt extent?---Were we not one hundred and eight millions in debt? and had we not the enormous ſum of twenty millions unfunded? Let the man who will anſwer me theſe queſtions fairly tell me, how, in ſuch circumſtances, he would make a peace, before he lets his tongue looſe againſt thoſe treaties, the ratification of which has cauſed (for myſelf at leaſt I will ſpeak, and I believe I may alſo anſwer for my colleagues) ſo many anxious days and ſleepleſs nights. It is eaſy for any bungler to put down the faireſt fabric; but is that a reaſon, my Lords, we ſhould cenſure the ſkill of the architect who reared it? But I fear I treſpaſs, my Lords, on your patience too long. The ſubject was near my heart, and you will pardon me. Nor can I, even now, ſit down, without bearing teſtimony to the worth of a man, who, I know, deſerves well of his country. Mr. Oſwald has been ſpoken of, by a noble Lord, as unqualified for his employment. My Lords, permit me, without any flouriſhes, to pay Mr. Oſwald what is barely his due, and to ſay, that if honor, integrity, and moſt extenſive knowledge of the great concerns in which he was to negociate, could ſtamp a man a fit agent, for ſo ſignally important a buſineſs as that which he was engaged in, I know not a ſubject of this empire whom his Majeſty ought to have preferred to that gentleman. It would be happy for this country, that, in all its momentous affairs, talents (as in this caſe) were conſulted before rank. Not that I would have any one who hears me imagine, that I do not rate a Britiſh merchant as one of the moſt really eſtimable characters in the commercial world, where only this country, if it ſought its true intereſt, would ever wiſh to ſhine.

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Preach the Goſpel to every Creature.---MARK xvi. 16. *I have called you* Gods, *and all of you the Children of the* HIGHEST: *But ye ſhall die like men, and fall like one of the Princes.*---PSAL. lxxxii. 6.

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Philadelphia, July 1, 1783.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, at the Coffee-houſe, on Tueſday, the 8th inſtant, at 12 o'clock, A Meſſuage and Piece of Ground, ſituate in the townſhip of the Northern Liberties, in the county of Philadelphia; bounded by Frankford creek, by the great road leading from Philadelphia to Frankford, and by land of Jacob Steinmetz; containing 3 acres, 1 quarter, and 16 perches; taken in execution, as the eſtate of William Pitt, by

WILLIAM WILL, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a Writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be ſold at public ſale, on the 16th day of this inſtant (July) on the premiſes, A certain Meſſuage, Plantation or Tract of Land, ſituate in Charleſtown townſhip, containing 179 acres, more or leſs, bounded by lands of Edward Lane, ------------- and others; late the eſtate of Thomas Roſiter, but ſeized and taken in execution, and to be ſold by

Cheſter, July 1, 1783. § JOHN GARDNER, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a Writ of Levari Facias to me directed, will be ſold at public vendue, on the 17th day of this inſtant (July) on the premiſes, A certain Meſſuage or Tenement, Plantation and Tract or Parcel of Land, and Meadow Ground thereunto belonging, ſituate in the townſhip of Ridley, containing, by eſtimation, 113 acres, more or leſs, bounded by lands of Iſaac Hendrickſon and others; late the eſtate of Swan Culin, deceaſed; ſeized and taken in execution, and to be ſold by

Cheſter, July 1, 1783. § JOHN GARDNER, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a Writ of Levari Facias to me directed, will be ſold at public vendue, on the 18th day of July inſtant, on the premiſes, A certain Meſſuage or Tenement, Plantation and Tract, or Parcel of Land thereunto belonging, containing forty acres, more or leſs, ſituate in Chicheſter townſhip, bounded by John Talbert and others; late the eſtate of John Wilkins; ſeized and taken in execution, and to be ſold by

Cheſter, July 1, 1783. § JOHN GARDNER, Sheriff.

Saliſbury townſhip, Lancaſter county, June 24, 1783.

A ROBBERY.
FIFTY POUNDS Reward.

BROKE open, on the night of the 23d inſtant, and ſtolen from the ſubſcriber, the following ſums of money and other articles, viz. between Three Hundred and Fifty and Four Hundred Pounds in gold, amongſt which were two Johanneſſes, two milled Doubloons, and one half ditto, the remainder in Half Joes, Engliſh Guineas, half ditto, and a few French ditto, about Seventy or Eighty Pounds in Spaniſh Dollars and French Crowns, together with ſome ſmall money, and between Twenty and Thirty Pounds State Money; a note given by Mr. Derringer, Contractor at Lancaſter, to Martin Hendrick, for Fourteen Pounds Fourteen Shillings, directed at the bottom to Mr. Thomas Buffington, Collector, one large looking glaſs, one ſilver mounted hanger, one pair ſilver buckles, new, three large ſilver table ſpoons, marked S. H. ſix ſilver tea ſpoons, marked S. H. ſix ditto new, the handles turned contrary to the bowl, not marked, half a loaf of ſugar and ſome lemmons; and ſome other articles not yet diſcovered. The above robbery was committed by four men armed with piſtols, one of which called by his companions by the name of Brown, a thick well ſet man, about 40 years of age, fair complexion, ſhort dark hair; had on a ſhort brown or claret coloured coat, two others were young ſlender made men, ſuppoſed between 20 and 30 years of age, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, appeared to be brothers, from their reſemblance to each other; one of them had on a light blue coat, wanting ſome of the buttons on the breaſt, corduroy breeches, his hair tied; the other of the above deſcribed young men had on a jean coat and white overalls; the fourth cannot be deſcribed, as he was not in the houſe. Whoever takes up and ſecures the above robbers, money and goods, ſhall have the above reward, or in proportion for any part of the money or goods, and Thirty Pounds only for the robbers upon conviction, by

† JOHN HOPKINS.

Philadelphia, June 30, 1783.

ALL thoſe that have any demands againſt the Eſtate of DAVID LEECH, deceaſed, late third Lieutenant of the Brigantine HOLKER, Mr. John Quinlin, Commander, to bring in their accompts properly atteſted; and thoſe that are indebted to ſaid Eſtate, are deſired to make ſpeedy payment to Alexander Rutherford, of Philadelphia, or to George Glaſpey, junior, near Newark, New-Caſtle County, on Delaware.

ALEXANDER RUTHERFORD, }
GEORGE GLASPEY, } Executors.

June 24, 1783.

WAS FOUND, at or near to the Sign of the Buck Tavern, on the Lancaſter great road, on the 5th inſtant, A HANDSCREW. The owner or owners may have it again, by applying to the ſubſcriber, living in Weſt-Caln townſhip, Cheſter County. § MICHAEL BALDRIDGE.

RUN AWAY, on the night of the 15th inſtant, from the ſubſcriber, living in Cæcil county, in the State of Maryland, near the head of Little Bohemia, A Negroe Man, named WILL, very black, fond of ſtrong liquor, about five feet and an half high, 37 years of age, but appears to be older: Had on, when he went away, new tow ſhirt and trowſers, and took with him a light coloured coat and breeches of homeſpun cloth, and other cloathing not known; he was purchaſed from Kent Iſland four years ago, and may have gone that way. Whoever takes up ſaid Negroe and brings him home, or ſecures him, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have THREE POUNDS Reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

June 27, 1783. § BENJAMIN SAPPINGTO

BOSTON, *June* 19.

A correſpondent of veracity ſays, that by recent advices from Great-Britain, it had at laſt tranſpired, that the late Governor Hutchinſon did, agreeable to the predictions of many true friends to this country, cut his own throat. The probability was ſo great, that he never could have died a natural death (having contracted at leaſt as much guilt as any traitor ſince the apoſtacy of Adam) that without any direct information, it might reaſonably have been thought that this, or ſomething equally ſhocking, was the manner of his exit.-----May it prove to the end of time, a ſolemn warning to all hypocrites and traitors.

A gentleman from New-York informs, that laſt week a large black brig (the true index of her cargo) bound to Port Roſaway, from that port, having on board 30 families (refugees) with their utenſils, was ſeen a few hours after ſailing, to founder, and all on board periſhed: It was ſuppoſed a butt ſtarted which occaſioned this event. A frigate was in company, but the roughneſs of the ſea prevented her giving them relief. *The Lord gave, and the Lord hath taken away---bleſſed be the name of the Lord!*

PHILADELPHIA, *July* 2.

A correſpondent ſpeaking of the adjournment of the Congreſs from Philadelphia to Princeton, ſays,---That as the union is the great dignity of America, and without which we have no ſovereign character abroad, but diminiſh into petty individual States, expoſed to every foreign inſult, and ſubject to internal diſſentions, we cannot pay too much attention to its ſupport. It is our magna charta---our great and ſacred charter---It has been our ſalvation, and is the only foundation on which our ſalvation can ſtand.

But it is poſſible that its ſacredneſs may, in ſome caſes, feel rather too quickly, and the adjournment of Congreſs from Philadelphia may be interpreted into one of theſe nice and delicate ſenſations which is beſt underſtood by contemplating what the ſacredneſs of the union is, or ought to be.

A number of ſoldiers, about three hundred, of the Pennſylvania Line, with their *arms*, and without their officers, aſſembled at the State-houſe, where Congreſs and the Executive Council of Pennſylvania ſit: But it was on a day (Saturday) which Congreſs do not ſit; and they were adjourned from the evening before until Monday. The intended application of the men was to the Executive Council and not to Congreſs; and perhaps their coming with their arms is to be attributed to their never having gone without them, or that they wore them only as enſigns of their ſervices, and not with any hoſtile intention towards any body, much leſs towards Congreſs, who had proceeded even to a degree of anxiety in recommending and earneſtly preſſing on the ſeveral States, the adoption of meaſures for the reward of the army.

Congreſs conceived the dignity of the union ſomewhat touched upon by appearance of an armed body not under command, and as meaſures were not ſo immediately entered into by the State for preventing it, as Congreſs conceived the dignity (not the danger) of the caſe required, they adjourned their next meeting to Princeton.

Our correſpondent concludes with remarking, that if the King of England was to withdraw every time he conceives himſelf affronted, he would long before now have been in Hanover; but he is uſed to them. And it is very remarkable, that our American tumults (if they may be called tumults) are the moſt orderly, quiet, harmleſs, and peaceable of any in the world. We are now as ſtill again as ever.

"It is very extraordinary (ſays an old correſpondent) that ſo much pains has been taken to form and organize the conſtitutions of the ſeveral individual governments, and ſo little has been taken in that which reſpects the whole nation of America, and which is ſo ſuperiorly important, that all our greatneſs and our greateſt concerns reſt upon it.

"Some bond of confederation was abſolutely neceſſary at the time the preſent one was formed, and in the then ſituation of our affairs it was a well judged undertaking, becauſe it went no further than into the firſt ſteps of the buſineſs. But if the confederation is equal to all the purpoſes of America, which have ariſen ſince, as well as before that period, why is it that our national honor, character and abilities have declined, and are declining, under it. Either the defect lies in the confederation itſelf, or it lies in the ſeveral legiſlatures, or it lies in the bulk of the people.

"It is in vain to ſay that the defect lies in Congreſs *perſonally*; for the difficulties took place while thoſe who formed the confederation ſat as members, and though they have been changed over and over again, and thoſe who found fault have ſucceeded to thoſe they found fault with, thoſe difficulties ſtill remain, and the honor of America is daily ſuffering under them. Bring all the men into Congreſs now, who were concerned in forming the confederation, and they will not be able to ſupport the character and dignity of the country under it, nor ſtem the difficulties which it throws in their way.

"Without ever enquiring into the perſonal character and abilities of the members, who, at any time, may compoſe the Congreſs of the United States, it muſt ever ſhock a ſenſible mind to hear the ſovereign authority of all the citizens of America, which is there repreſented, irreverently ſpoken of. The individual members may have various degrees of abilities and accompliſhments; but the power and authority which they repreſent is a ſacred thing, and in ſupporting or debaſing that, we ſupport or debaſe ourſelves.

"If the defect lies with the ſeveral legiſlatures, that, from a deſire to aggrandize their perſonal power, they are undermining the great cauſe and national dignity of America, let it be known; or if it ariſes from want of information in the bulk of the people, let it be removed by proper explanations; or if it ſprings from defect in the confederation, let it be reviſed; not by Congreſs, but by a continental convention, elected and authoriſed for the purpoſe. One fact, however, is certain, which is, that there is a defect ſomewhere, and that it is our duty, intereſt and happineſs, to remove it.

"I carry my eye totally away from the perſons who now, or at any future time may, as I before ſaid, compoſe Congreſs. It is the powers neceſſary to be lodged and concentrated there, for the purpoſe of combining the ſtrength and dignity of the empire, and enabling it to ſupport itſelf with honor and ſafety in the elevated ſtation it has ariſen to, that theſe remarks apply to.

"And inſtead of ſhewing our ignorance or our illiberality by reflections, we know not why, we ſhall much better ſhew our wiſdom, by learning the true cauſe of our difficulties, and our patriotiſm, by removing them."

Captain Burrows, in the ſchooner Molly, arrived here laſt Saturday from Grenada, in 14 days paſſage, informs us, that before he ſailed, advice was received from Barbados of the arrival of a packet from England, which brought an account that the Prince Stadtholder was lately killed in a tumult among the people of Amſterdam.---If this be true, it is likely that ſome trouble will enſue between the States General and the King of Pruſſia, as that monarch has more than once of late intereſted himſelf in behalf of the Prince of Orange, in the frequent controverſies between him and their High Mightineſſes.

Letters from Barbados and Grenada give the ſame account as the above.

At a meeting of the Committee for the City and Liberties of Philadelphia, held at the State-Houſe, June 23, 1783.

Captain Thomas Rawlings attended agreeable to notice, and after conſidering his caſe, it was Reſolved, That he leave this State by nine o'clock to-morrow morning, but that his veſſel is not conſidered under any reſtraint whatever.

At a meeting of the ſaid Committee on the 24th inſt. Captain Joſeph Crathorn and Thomas Plunket appeared agreeable to ſummons, their caſes being duly conſidered, it was Reſolved, That they both leave this State by twelve o'clock on Thurſday next, and not return.

Ordered, That the above proceedings be inſerted in the firſt paper, and that the ſeveral printers be requeſted to publiſh the ſame.

Adjourned to Monday evening, ſix o'clock.

About three weeks ago died, at Cohanſey, in New-Jerſey, a widow lady, by the name of Martha Siſſon, aged 102. Till a few days before her death, ſhe had a great fondneſs for books, read with much propriety, and enjoyed a moſt tenacious memory.

Extract of a letter from Charleſtown, South Carolina, dated June 7.

"Permit me to congratulate you, on the reſtoration of Peace to our American Land, an happy change indeed!---The effects of which I could not but remark, on a viſit I have juſt returned from, to that part of the country where I reſided this time twelvemonth; then it was in a ſtate of continual alarm and invaſion (being ſituated on the ſea coaſt) by which the inhabitants were much harraſſed; now, there is a fine proſpect of a plentiful harveſt and great crops---there being none to moleſt or make them afraid."

Meſſieurs PRINTERS,

A Fellow-Citizen, who, as one of the community, thinks himſelf injured by the late conduct of Congreſs, takes the liberty to offer you a few ſentiments on that ſubject.

On the 24th ult. the Congreſs of the United States adjourned to meet on the Thurſday following at Princeton.---An adjournment from this city to a place, even more convenient and better ſituated, has cauſed no ſmall degree of ſurprize---but that they ſhould adjourn on the principles they hold forth, is more ſurprizing, and, with all due deference, cannot be juſtified.---We know of no country where ſoldiers have not at times ſhewn ſuch a diſpoſition, or worſe than the ſoldiers of Congreſs did on Saturday the 21ſt ult.---recent inſtances may be adduced in almoſt every ſtate in Europe---but we know of no ſovereign power, or but a very few, who acted as Congreſs did.---We have no diſpoſition to give a true deſcription of the manœuvre---by painting the fears of ſome, the deſigns and jealouſies of others---or the party views of a few---our reſpect prevents it---They had an undoubted right to adjourn, but they have no right to charge this city or government in the manner they have done---by giving room for concluſions equally unjuſt and undeſerved.---Congreſs reſolve, that the Preſident and Supreme Executive Council be informed, that the authority of the United States was groſly inſulted by the APPEARANCE of armed, diſorderly ſoldiers. That the ſoldiers aſſembled under arms, and behaved exceedingly amiſs and reprehenſible, nobody doubts, nor of the rights of Congreſs to make it known, to reſtrain them, and demand aid and protection. But as it was no more than an appearance, no one violent act being committed, will not the unprejudiced ſay, as above hinted, fear, jealouſy, deſign, and perhaps party, precipitated that auguſt body into a meaſure, which, on cool reflection, they cannot juſtify, and muſt, on candid principles, condemn? They ought alſo to reflect, the day on which the ſoldiers mutinied was uſually a day of receſs, and the Council of this ſtate, and not Congreſs, was their object. Congreſs further tell us, they appointed a Committee to inform Council, that the peace of this city being endangered by the mutinous diſpoſition, &c. This intelligence, admitting it was really a fact, which was not the caſe, as the peace of the city, by no act whatever, was diſturbed, would have come from others and better informed than Congreſs, and needed not any interference of that honorable body, reſpecting the internal police of the ſtate. Congreſs are further pleaſed to ſet forth, their appointment of a Committee to carry their IDEAS of matters into effect----and who reported they received no ſatisfactory aſſurances of adequate and prompt exertions of this ſtate, for ſupporting the dignity of the fœderal government. It is here we think Congreſs highly reprehenſible, for this charge will be found groundleſs, undeſerved, and by every unprejudiced mind inapplicable to this ſtate or city; and that Congreſs, or their Committee, too eagerly adopted the vote for adjournment, and on grounds by no means ſupportable or juſt. It is well known this city in no one inſtance during the war, or ſince, ſhewed or manifeſted any ſuch diſpoſition as the Congreſs are pleaſed to ſet forth in their proclamation. Their exertions have ever been as great and expeditious as any ſtate or place in the union, and in the preſent inſtance juſt, adequate and wiſe meaſures, without hurry, or private views, were adopted and purſued. By our laws the militia cannot be aſſembled, unleſs by a regular notice, and this Congreſs ought to know. The Council, of conſequence, convened a number of the inhabitants and officers of the militia, who were of opinion, before the militia could be aſſembled, volunteers ſhould be called out, ſufficient to prevent at leaſt any bad conſequences, and perhaps anſwer every wiſe purpoſe or intention of Congreſs; this was done---conſiderable numbers met, and many more were in readineſs---and who further promiſed, if out of their tour of duty as militia, they nevertheleſs would join them in ſuppreſſing every diſorderly attempt of the ſoldiery---that theſe things were actuaully done, are too notoriouſly known to admit of doubt. In what manner then can Congreſs make attonement to this ſtate for ſuch charges and inſinuations, muſt be left to themſelves? but whatever they may deem their duty, we are bold in affirming to the world the charge is groundleſs, and that this ſtate deſerves a different and more generous treatment from that auguſt body.---Theſe remarks flow from honeſt motives, not to criminate, but to juſtify, and as ſuch we expect our fellow-citizens will receive them.

Z.

NAVAL-OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA.

INWARD ENTRIES. Sloop Ranger, H. Hodge, and Sloop Phœnix, from Boſton. Sloop Sally, J. Weſtcot; Sloop Good Intent, J. Norris; Sloop Betſy, J. Hathaway, and Brig Recovery, S. Mansfield, Rhode-Iſland. Brig Betſy, J. Felt; Sloop Sally, E. Lundy, and Sloop Polly, P. Wood, New-York. Galliot Hen, A. Macneal, St. Thomas. Sloop Fortuna, G. Hayne, Copenhagen. Brig Active, A. Ludlam, London. Sloop Polly, W. Marſhall, Savanna. Schooner Hazard, W. Bowen, Charles-Town. Schooner Fame, E. Wonycott; and Schooner Providence, N. Bentley, Virginia. Schooner Betſy, J. Sullivan, N. Carolina. Schooner Salem Packet, R. Stone, Salem. Ship Sally, N. Henſon, Turks-Iſland. Schooner Molly, J. Burrows, Grenada. Brig Ann, W. Reed, Madeira. Schooner Friendſhip, J. Borland, and Sloop Sally, E. Smith, Maryland.

OUTWARDS. Sloop Suſanna, D. Gladding, for Rh. Iſland. Ship Juno, J. Parſons, Boſton. Ship Hartford, W. Folger, London. Schooner Ranger, G. Lawrence, Nantucket. Sloop Black Duck, J. Morgan; Schooner Diſpatch, H. Fiſher; Brig Jane, J. Philips, and Sloop Rebecca, H. Bryan, New-York. Schooner John, J. Knapp, Newbury Port. Ship Lyon, R. Collings, Jamaica. Brig St. James, J. Bouloumie, and Sloop St. Antonie, C. Bendit, Martinico. Schooner Sally and Betſy, J. Wilkins, Curratuck. Ship Antigua Packet, J. Carſon, Antigua. Brig Black Sloven, J. Giffard, and Ship Heer Adams, M. Collins, Havannah. Brig St. Marcario, A. Lawrence, Fayal. Ship Concord, C. Thomſon, Newfoundland. Sloop Sally, E. Smith, Maryland. Brig Bennington, H. Harvey, St. Thomas.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Uwchland townſhip, Cheſter county, State of Pennſylvania, on or about the 15th of this inſtant June, a young MARE, of a dark iron grey colour, neither brand nor ear-mark that is diſcernable, about 4 years old, and it may be has been rode ſome diſtance by ſome horſe thief. The owner coming, proving property and paying charges, may have her again.

27th 6th Month, 1783. † JAMES PACKER.

At the Sign of the SPINNING WHEEL, on the Corner
of Market and Third-ſtreets,

Warranted BOULTING CLOTHS,

With a general Aſſortment of

DRY GOODS,

To be SOLD cheap for Caſh, or the Honorable the
Financier's Notes, for the Payment of the Army.

Juſt imported in the veſſels the Count Paol, and the Good Joſephoire, from Marſeilles; the Achilles, from Rochfort, and El Virgo del Carmé, from Genoa, and to be SOLD by

Terraſſon, Brothers & Co.

At their Store, in Water-ſtreet, three doors below Spruce-ſtreet,

A large Aſſortment of Dry Goods,

Too tedious to mention; beſides

LEMONS, Sirups,
Cordials, Sweet Oil,
Capers, Anchovies, Olives,
Pickled Cucumbers,
Swiſs Cheeſe, Muſcadel Wine,
Almonds, Raiſins, Figs,
Currants, Pruins,
Sugar Plumbs, preſerved Fruit,
Coniac Brandy.
White Wine Vinegar,
Aſſorted ſweet-ſcented Waters,
Powder, Pomatum, Spunges,
Scented Waſh Balls, Soap,
Buckles, Pins, Needles, Haſps,
Combs, &c. Window Glaſs,
Pipes, Shot, Nails, &c.
Aſſorted Queen's Ware, Glaſſes,
Marble Mantle-Pieces, Slabs and Statues,
Elegant Paper Hangings,
Paper of different ſizes, for Regiſters, &c.
Drugs, Corks and Cork Wood,
Cordage, Alicant Salt, &c.

Red and White Wine of various ſorts, in caſks and bottles.

For which, apply at the above mentioned Store, or at the Cellar under the Friends' Meeting, in Pine-ſtreet. §

WE, the ſubſcribers, appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Bucks county, to audit the accounts and adjuſt the demands of the creditors of Joſeph Tomlinſon, late of Wright's-town, in the ſaid county, do hereby give notice, that we will expoſe to ſale by public vendue, at the houſe of Joſeph Smith, inn-keeper, in the ſaid townſhip, on the 9th day of Auguſt next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, a certain LOT or piece of LAND, ſituate in Upper Makefield townſhip, in the ſaid county, containing about 27 acres, about 9 acres thereof well timbered, the remainder cleared and improved, attached and ſecured as the property and eſtate of the ſaid Joſeph Tomlinſon. Any perſon deſirous to view the premiſes before the day of ſale, may apply to either of the ſubſcribers, living near the ſame.

And we do hereby give notice to all the creditors of the ſaid Joſeph Tomlinſon, that they produce their accounts to us on the day aboveſaid, or they will be excluded from any dividend of the ſaid Tomlinſon's eſtate.

July 1, 1783. ¶
JOSEPH CHAPMAN,
JOHN TERRY, jun.
WILLIAM LINTON,
} Auditors.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

NEGROE CATO ran from his maſter, near the Head of Elk, Cæcil county, Maryland, on the 24th of May laſt, is a well ſet fellow, about 26 or 27 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, longiſh viſage, eyes prominent with a blemiſh in one of them, occaſioned by a hurt ſome years ago, heavy eyebrows and down look, perhaps can ſpeak Dutch, as he was bred in Albany county, State of New-York, by Mr. Richard Spore, of whom he was bought about four years ago; he is a compleat farmer, and handy at making poſt and rail fence; it is thought he is furniſhed with a forged paſs, and will try to paſs for a freeman; a diſcovery of his ingenuity in another branch of buſineſs occaſioned his going off precipitately, therefore took no cloaths with him but what he had on, viz. tow ſhirt and trowſers, veſt without ſleeves and good ſhoes, but his invention will ſoon furniſh others. Whoever ſecures him in any goal within one year, and gives notice to the ſubſcriber, that he may be had again, ſhall receive the above reward, and if brought home, reaſonable charges, paid by ¶ 6 w. THOMAS MAY.

Salem, June 26, 1783.

THIRTY DOLLARS Reward.

ABSCONDED from his ſpecial bail, A certain DANIEL LEADS, formerly an inhabitant of Egg-Harbour, but late of Salem county; he is a tall, well made man, about 5 feet 11 inches high, and is about 31 years of age, has fair hair, wears faſhionable cloaths, is a good ſcholar, and underſtands ſurveying. Whoever apprehends ſaid Leads, and ſecures him in goal, in the county aforeſaid, ſhall have the above reward, and if in any other goal in America, and gives notice to the Printers hereof, ſo that the ſubſcriber, living in Elſinborough, Salem county, can get him again, ſhall have TWENTY DOLLARS Reward, paid by

¶ HENRY FIRTH.

LAST night was ſtolen out of the paſture of John Harris, in Willis-Town townſhip, Cheſter county, A ſmall dun HORSE, about 13 hands and an half high, 4 years old, paces, trots and canters very natural, a black liſt along his back, black mane and tail, and a ſmall ſtar in his forehead. Whoever takes up ſaid horſe and thief, ſo that the owner may get the horſe, and the thief be brought to juſtice, ſhall have TEN DOLLARS Reward, and for the horſe only, SIX DOLLARS, and reaſonable charges, if brought home, paid by

April 25, 1783. § PERSIFOR FRAZER.

Philadelphia, June 30, 1783.

RAN away this morning, from his maſter, an apprentice lad, named THOMAS JOLLEY, *by trade a Ship-rigger; had on, when he went away, a coarſe hat, a fine white ſhirt, a black jacket lined with red, a nankeen under jacket lined with white linen, new ozenbrigs trowſers, and half-worn ſhoes, with odd buckles in them. Whoever takes up ſaid apprentice, and delivers him to his maſter, or ſecures him in any goal, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have* FOUR DOLLARS *reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by* JOHN WIGMORE, *Ship-rigger, on Cheſtnut-ſtreet wharff. All maſters of veſſels and others are forbid to harbour or carry him off at their peril, as they ſhall be anſwerable according to law.* ¶

June 27, 1783.

TAKEN out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, in the lower part of Amwell, near Joſeph Ott's ſmith's ſhop, on the evening of the 19th inſtant, a dark brown HORSE, about 14 hands and an half high, has a ſmall ſtar in his forehead, and a ſmall white ſpot on his off hind foot, and has a pair of ſhoes on his fore feet; he is a natural trotter, and is as well made for the geers as any horſe you will ſee. Whoever takes up the ſaid horſe and thief, and ſecures them, ſo that the owner may have his horſe again, ſhall have THREE POUNDS reward, and all reaſonable charges, paid by † CHRISTOPHER WARD.

CAME to the Plantation of Jonathan Thomas, in Lower Dublin, the 16th of this inſtant, a large brown HORSE, about 15 hands high. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

June 28, 1783. ‡ JONATHAN THOMAS.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, Briſtol townſhip, Philadelphia county, on the 11th day of June, a brindle COW, with a white face, and a ſlit in her right ear, ſmall horns, white feet, about 7 years old, gives ſome milk, and very poor. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away. JONATHAN ROBERTS. *June* 28. ‡

George Vogel, Taylor,

ACQUAINTS his friends and former cuſtomers in general, that he has removed next door to Mr. Leonard Dorſey's, at the North-Eaſt Corner of Arch and Third Streets, where he purpoſes carrying on his trade as uſual; and hopes, by his attention and aſſiduity to pleaſe, to merit a continuance of favour and cuſtom.

Benſalem townſhip, Bucks county, June 13, 1783.

WAS taken up treſpaſſing, by the ſubſcriber, the 7th of April laſt, a brown MARE, about 14 hands high, and 6 years old, paces and trots. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges and take her away.

¶ JACOB VANDEGRIFT.

THE Subſcriber being duly appointed to liquidate, adjuſt, and finally ſettle the Accounts between the State of Pennſylvania and the United States, agreeable to a Reſolution of Congreſs, the 20th February, 1782, informs all concerned, That he has opened an Office for the Purpoſes aforeſaid, in Fourth-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſnut-ſtreets, nearly oppoſite the Indian Queen, where conſtant Attendance is given to receive all Accounts and Claims that may fall within his Department, as well from Public Officers as Individuals having Demands upon the United States, either by Certificates, Receipts or otherwiſe, for Articles furniſhed or Services performed. It is expected that Accounts will come methodically arranged, and rendered under proper and diſtinct Heads, accompanied with the neceſſary Vouchers.

BENJAMIN STELLE, Commiſſioner.

Philadelphia, May 13, 1783. † 7/6. c t f.

To be SOLD by the Subſcribers,

A PLANTATION and Tract of Land, ſituate on Conodaguinet creek, Middleton townſhip, Cumberland county, within two miles and an half of the borough of Carliſle, containing 450 acres, of which 200 are cleared; there are about 10 or 12 acres of good meadow, and the whole of the upland is of the beſt quality; there are on the premiſes, a log dwelling-houſe and kitchen, a ſmall ſtone dwelling-houſe, a good ſtone ſmoke-houſe and oven, a large frame barn, and a log barn, with ſtables, &c. two good orchards, containing about 150 apple-trees, a large garden, with a number of fruit-trees, and alſo two houſes convenient for tenants.

To be ſold alſo, ſundry very valuable Tracts of Land, in the counties of Bedford, Weſtmoreland and Waſhington. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, for terms of ſale, may apply to

ROBERT MAGAW, and
June 16, 1783. § GEORGE THOMPSON.

STRAYED or STOLEN out of the paſture of Chriſtian Grover, in Paſſyunk townſhip, Philadelphia county, about two miles and an half from Philadelphia, on the night of the 6th of June, A ſorrel HORSE, near 14 hands high, with a long ſwitch tail, has never been docked, 5 years old this graſs, branded on the near buttock I H, his footlocks trimmed, ſhod all round, trots and canters well. Whoever will ſecure the aforeſaid horſe, ſo that the owner may have him again, ſhall have FOUR DOLLARS reward, and all reaſonable charges paid, if brought home, by CHRISTIAN GROVER. *June* 16. ¶

Imported from London, *via* New-York, and to be ſold Wholeſale, with good Allowance to ſell again,

By *SAMUEL EMLEN*,

In Market-ſtreet, between Fifth and Sixth-ſtreets, Philadelphia,

The following MEDICINES, *viz.*

Dr. DAFFY's ELIXIR;
Dr. BATEMAN's DROPS;
BETTON's BRITISH OIL; Ditto Refined;
Dr. GODFREY's CORDIALS. ¶

SICKLES and SCYTHES,

EITHER by WHOLESALE or RETAIL, are prepared and ſold by the ſubſcriber at his ſhop in Front-ſtreet, a little below the Drawbridge, Philadelphia.

EVAN TRUMAN.

N. B. Said Truman makes all kinds of Mill-work, Smiths-bellows, &c. &c. &c. † 6 w.

Juſt imported and to be SOLD, by

CEPHAS DAWES,

At his STORE in Water-ſtreet, between Market and Arch-ſtreets, near the Old Ferry a variety of EUROPEAN and EAST-INDIA GOODS, amongſt which are,

SUPERFINE Broad Cloths,
Velverets,
Callimancoes,
Callicoes,
Jeans,
Iriſh Linen,
Hoſiery,
Check,
Printed Linen Handkerchiefs,
Bandanoe Ditto,
Barcelona Ditto,
Muſlins,
Gauzes,
Humhums,
Nankeens,
Long Lawns,
Vallancinnes,
Kentings,
Ruſſia Sheetings,
Ravens Duck,
Sail Duck,
Ticklenburgs,
Hard-ware,
Cutlery,

And a variety of other GOODS. ¶ t b c 6 w.

Philadelphia, May 3, 1783.

THE partnerſhip of SMITH and TILTON being diſſolved on the firſt inſtant, all thoſe who have any demands againſt them, are requeſted to apply immediately for payment; and all thoſe indebted to them, are likewiſe requeſted to pay the ſame immediately to either of the late partners. ¶

Newtown townſhip, Cheſter county, 8th fifth month, 1783.

ALL Perſons indebted to the eſtate of JAMES HUNTER, deceaſed, on note, are deſired to pay immediately, all thoſe that are indebted in bonds, are deſired to come and pay off the intereſt, and thoſe that have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring them in properly atteſted, to

† HANNAH HUNTER, Executrix.

ALL Perſons indebted to the eſtate of JOSEPH PARKER, of the city of Philadelphia, deceaſed, are deſired to call on the ſubſcribers, and diſcharge their reſpective balances, and thoſe who have any demands againſt the ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to bring in their accounts.

CATHARINE PARKER, Adminiſtratrix.
ROBERT EVANS, Adminiſtrator. ¶

Juſt IMPORTED, and to be SOLD by

HEWES and ANTHONY,

At their STORE, the north ſide of Cheſtnut-ſtreet wharff,

EXCELLENT Bourdeaux claret in caſes and hogſheads, brandy in pipes, hogſheads and barrels, old Grenada rum, green and bohea tea, new raiſins in kegs, bar lead, German ſteel, ſickles, razors, knives and forks, ſuperfine broadcloths of different colours, with ſuitable trimmings, laval linens, a variety of muſlins, gauzes, gauze handkerchiefs, ſilk fringe and trimmings, Marſeilles quilting, ſewing ſilk, modes, ſarſenets, ſilk ſtockings, a neat aſſortment of womens and girls gloves, ſla es in boxes, ſpermaceti candles, lamp and tanners oil.

JOHN MILLER, jun.

At the STORE formerly occupied by Taylor and Miller, in Water, between Cheſnut and Market-ſtreets, oppoſite the Crooked-Billet Alley, has for SALE,

A neat Aſſortment of DRY GOODS,

Amongſt which are,

SUPERFINE Broadcloths; narrow Sileſia or Wilton Ditto; Calicoes and Chintzes; Cambricks and Lawns; printed Linens; Silk and Thread Hoſe; black and white Gauze; Ribbands; Camblet and Durant; Pins; brown and olive coloured Jeans; ſtriped and plain white Ditto; Marſeilles Quilting; Tablecloths; 5-qrs. Ruſſia Sheeting; Ravens Duck; 5-qrs. brown Linens; Royal Laval; Nonbattus; wide and narrow Britannia Linens; a Variety of double Gilt and Ivory Top Walking Canes.

N. B. An APPRENTICE is wanted. ¶

To be SOLD at private Sale,

THAT elegant and well known ſtand for mercantile buſineſs, ſituate on Still-pond creek, in Kent county, Maryland, containing about 16 acres of land, divided into two lots, and under good fence, whereon is a commodious two ſtory brick houſe, 40 feet in length, and 29 feet in breadth, three rooms on a floor, with paſſages and ſtair caſes, and an excellent ſtone cellar under the whole, part of which is made uſe of as a kitchen, alſo a granary ſufficient to ſtore from 15 to 20,000 buſhels of grain, ſmoke-houſe, poultry-houſe, chair-houſe, ſtables and garden well pailed in, with many other conveniencies. This ſtand is ſituated about 35 miles from Baltimore-town, and near the ſame diſtance from the Head of Elk, Back-creek and Bohemia, and is thought the beſt and moſt agreeable of any in the country, as it is equal to any for vending of goods, and its ſituation gives it a particular advantage to any for the purchaſe of grain, as it lies in the beſt neighbourhood for grain of any in the county, about three miles from Cheſapeake-bay, within one and a half miles of two griſt-mills, about 8 miles from Cheſter-Town, and near the ſame diſtance from Turner's-creek, and within two and a half miles of a Pariſh Church and Quaker Meeting-houſe. This place is deemed healthy and exceeding pleaſant, bleſſed with an excellent ſpring of good water near the houſe, and in every reſpect calculated for mercantile buſineſs to or from Philadelphia or Baltimore-town, a ſafe and ſure harbour for ſhallops at any time near the premiſes, and a great variety of fiſh and fowl in ſeaſon. Caſh, wheat, or imported goods will be taken in payment, or a ſhort credit given for a part or the whole of the purchaſe money, as may be agreed on. For terms apply to the ſubſcriber on the premiſes, or if more convenient to Mr. Peter Wikoff, in Philadelphia. ISAAC CONNELY.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber's plantation, near Cheſter Town, on Sunday night laſt, a negroe man named WILL, about 25 years of age, 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, well ſet, large white teeth, flat forehead, had on, when he went away, a country kerſey jacket and breeches of black and white wool mixed in the card, the jacket fulled, the breeches not fulled, thick double ſoaled ſhoes, tied with leather ſtrings, ſmall hob nails in the ſoals near the toe, and large ones in the heels, white yarn ſtockings, round felt hat, bound with black worſted binding, ticklenburg ſhirt; he did endeavour to get other cloaths before he ſet off, but cannot tell whether he ſucceeded, he had an iron collar on, but ſuppoſe he got it off. Whoever takes up and ſecures him in any goal, ſhall receive what the law allows, and if brought home, reaſonable charges, paid by

† JOHN BOLTON.

N. B. His back is cruelly ſcarred with ſevere whipping, for running away before I got him. *April* 30, 1783.

Plumſtead townſhip, Bucks county, May 9, 1783.

WAS ſtolen out of the ſtable of the ſubſcribers, in the night of the 6th inſtant, two likely dark bay HORSES, neither brand nor ear-mark, about 15 hands and an inch high; the one is ſhod all round with old ſhoes, and has no white about him, is a ſtrong made horſe, a natural trotter, 5 years old this ſpring, his ſides have been rubbed with the chains a little. The other 8 years old this ſpring, his right foot white, with a ſmall black ſpot in the white, near to the hoof, a ſtar in his forehead inclining to a blaze, a natural trotter, and canters well, carries his noſe, when rode, into his breaſt, is ſhort docked and but little hair on his tail. Whoever takes up ſaid horſes, ſo that the owners may get them again, and the thief or thieves be brought to conviction, ſhall have TEN POUNDS reward, or FIFTY SHILLINGS for each horſe, and reaſonable charges if brought home, paid by

WILLIAM M'CALLA,
¶ JOSEPH GREIR.

Philadelphia, May 7, 1783.

ALL Perſons indebted to the eſtate of JOHN ROBERTS, of Briſtol townſhip, deceaſed, are deſired to call on ROBERT EVANS, and diſcharge their reſpective balances, and thoſe who have any demands againſt the ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to bring in their accounts.

¶ ROBERT EVANS, Adminiſtrator.

Juſt publiſhed, and to be ſold by ENOCH STORY, jun. at his Printing-Office, in Strawberry-alley, about mid-way between Market and Cheſtnut-ſtreets, and ſix doors from the Bull's Head.

An elegant American edition of the ADVENTURES of

A HACKNEY COACH.

(Price *One Dollar*, neatly bound, gilt and lettered.)

Said Story has remaining on hand a few copies of JULIA DE ROUBIGNE, a ſentimental novel, by the admired author of The Man of Feeling and The Man of the World. In two vols. neatly bound, gilt and lettered.

WAGER and HABACKER,

At their Store in Second-ſtreet, midway between Race and Vine-ſtreets, have for Sale,

Genuine old Madeira Wine,

of an Excellent Quality.

JAMES SLOAN,

NEWS CARRIER, intending for Ireland by the firſt opportunity, requeſts all thoſe who have any demands on him, to ſend in their accounts; and all thoſe who are indebted to him by bond, note or book debt, to ſettle the ſame.

TO THE PUBLIC.

WHEREAS there is now a price current publiſhed, and will be printed every fifteen days, by E. Oſwald, at the Pennſylvania Coffee-Houſe, thoſe who chuſe to become ſubſcribers to it, reſiding in this State or any other State in North America, may ſee the articles of agreement, and ſign the ſame, at JOHN MACPHERSON's Broker's Office in Cheſnut-ſtreet. Reſidents, and gentlemen deputed by the ſubſcribers who reſide in other States, will be furniſhed with the number they ſubſcribe for, by E. Oſwald, printer.

The price to be paid (and the times of payment) by the ſubſcribers for one price current every fifteen days, will de fixed by one hundred merchants and traders in Philadelphia, or a committee appointed by them.

Annexed is a plan of the price current and the terms to be obſerved by the ſubſcribers, and to which they ſign their names.

As a price current judiciouſly made out, will be of ſervice to trade in general, and to the United States in particular, it is requeſted that the printers in every State will print from this publication.

The Philadelphia price current, publiſhed by ſubſcription every fifteen days, in which are contained the prices of merchandize, duties on importations and exportaions, regulated by John Macpherſon, broker, with the aſſiſtance of twenty eminent merchants, factors and others. Likewiſe the courſe of exchange, the premiums of inſurance to and from the moſt conſiderable places of trade; likewiſe the exact weekly importation into Philadelphia for the benefit of foreigners. And as Pennſylvania currency is not underſtood in all parts of Europe, &c. Mr. Macpherſon has ſet down the value of all commodities in Spaniſh Milled Dollars, and the ninetieth part of a Spaniſh Milled Dollar.

I muſt beg leave to obſerve, and I preſume it will not be denied, that the prices current regularly publiſhed in this city will be of ſervice to every trader in it. I have with a good deal of labour and pains, with the aſſiſtance of ſome of the moſt capital merchants and traders of the place, brought the firſt price current that ever was publiſhed in North America to the perfection you now ſee it. I have agreed with Mr. Oſwald, and made myſelf accountable to him for the expence of printing. I very chearfully ſubmit to you what is to be paid by each ſubſcriber. I ſhall leave with Mr. Oſwald a liſt of their names, in order that they may be early and regularly furniſhed with each price current, as ſoon as it comes from the preſs, but I muſt humbly requeſt that no gentleman who becomes a ſubſcriber will directly or indirectly permit the price current to be ſeen by any perſon who is not a ſubſcriber in this State, New-Jerſey or Maryland.

I have not a doubt that the price fixed this day to be paid by each ſubſcriber will be adequate to my trouble and expence, I ſhall therefore keep the Philadelphia price current as it is publiſhed every fifteen days, paſted on a board in my office, for the benefit of thoſe that are not ſubſcribers, but more particularly for the benefit of the poor widows and orphans, dependent on the Sea Captains Club; a copy of it will never be allowed to be taken, nor will any perſon be permitted to read it until he has put Six-pence or more into the charity box, to be kept in my office, for the benefit of the widows and orphans before mentioned. Capt. Joſeph Stiles, Treaſurer for the corporation of the ſea Captains that have become contributors to that charity, will always keep the key, empty the the box the firſt of every month, giving my office proper credit for the ſame.

Thoſe who chooſe to become ſubſcribers will pleaſe to ſign their names, and if they advance one quarter's expences, it would be very agreeable to their humble ſervant.

In that caſe I ſhould expect they would be pleaſed to ſend to my office the expence of another quarter, at the expiration of ſix months, and from that time pay it regularly and quarterly.

The above is a copy of what Mr. Macpherſon has already addreſſed and read to the merchants of Philadelphia, and he is the public's *Moſt obedient and very humble ſervant,*

June 13, 1783. JOHN MACPHERSON.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Brandywine Hundred, New-Caſtle county, Delaware ſtate, near Grubb's tavern, the ſign of the three tuns, a ſervant lad, named JOHN KINSEY, ſuppoſed he will alter his name, near 5 feet high, fair complexion, pitted with the ſmall pox, had on when he went away, a grey cloth jacket, homeſpun ſhirt and trowſers, a pair of good coarſe ſhoes. Whoever takes up and ſecures him in any goal, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall receive THREE POUNDS reward, and reaſonable charges paid, by

ISAAC GRUBB. ‡

N. B. All maſters of veſſels and others are forbid to harbour or carry him off, at their peril. *April* 26, 1783.

RICHARD FOOTMAN

Has for SALE, at his Store in Second-ſtreet a few doors below Market-ſtreet, a new aſſortment of MERCHANDIZE, Imported in the laſt veſſels from Europe, viz.

BEST ſuper fine Broadcloths, the moſt faſhionable colours,
White and Spotted Swanſkins,
Striped Cottons,
Cotton Checks,
Thread and Cotton Hoſe,
Marſeilles Quilting,
Silk Mitts,
New faſhion Cotton Shapes,
Moreen and Cotton Gown patterns,
Paris work Printed Handkerchiefs,
Jaconet & Gauze bordered ditto,
Scots Thread, Bobins & Tapes,
Pins and Needles,
Childrens Morocco Shoes and Pumps,
Womens Callimanco Shoes,
White and brown Ruſſia Sheeting,
Ruſſia Duck,
Britannias,
Laval Linens,
Bed Ticking,
6-4 Book Muſlins and Humhums,
Fine Spring Muſlins,
Cambricks and Lawns,
Light and Dark ground Callicoes and Chintzes,
India Chints,
Cyprus, Trimming and Net Gauſes,
An elegant aſſortment of Silks,
Clouded Mantuas, Luteſtrings,
Bruſſels laced Luteſtrings,
India Sattins
Black green and cloth coloured Ell-wide Perſians,
Black Modes, Sattins, Mantuas, &c. &c.

Alſo beſt HYSON TEA.

N. B. Goods received on Commiſſion as uſual. ¶ 6 w.

TO BE SOLD,

A PLANTATION, with ſeveral tracts of Cedar SWAMP and Salt MARSH, ſituate in the county of Glouceſter, in Weſt New-Jerſey, lying in the fork between Great Egg-Harbour and Tuckahoe Rivers, formerly belonging to Andrew Griſcom, ſuppoſed to contain about 1500 acres---moſt of the upland is deemed of the beſt quality in thoſe parts, and except that part already cleared, is well covered with valuable white oak and other uſeful timber; a large proportion of which may be improved into choice meadow ground. The Salt Marſh, of which there are ſeveral hundred acres, is much of it of a good quality. Such perſons who incline to treat for the whole, or part of the foregoing tracts, are deſired to apply to Lawrence Salter, at the Atſion Iron-Works, or to James and Drinker, Merchants, in Philadelphia. ¶ 3 m.

Philadelphia, 5th month, 28th, 1783.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW-PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.

POSTSCRIPT

TO THE

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE. No. 2768.

PURSUANT to the Acts of General Aſſembly of the State of Pennſylvania, requiring the Commiſſioners of the reſpective Counties to put to Sale (after due Notice given, by Way of Advertiſement, in the Townſhips and County where ſuch Lands lie, and in the Public News-papers for Three Months) all ſuch Tracts of Land and real Eſtates where the Owners have neglected to diſcharge the Taxes on the ſame.

Therefore, We, the Subſcribers, Commiſſioners for the County of York, in Purſuance of the ſaid Acts, do give this public NOTICE to all Owners of ſuch Lands, or other real Eſtates, that if they, or ſome Perſon or Perſons in their Behalf, do not appear and diſcharge the Taxes hereafter mentioned, with all the Coſts and Charges, within Three Months from the Date hereof, they will be ſold, or ſuch Part as will be ſufficient to pay the ſeveral Taxes and Coſts, agreeable to Law.

YORK-TOWN, MAY 1, 1783.

WILLIAM ADAMS,
JACOB SMYSER,
WILLIAM COCHRAN, } Commiſſioners.

1762. *For Hellam Townſhip.*			
James Anderſon	£ 1	0	3
1763. *Menallan.*			
Cookſon's Land	1	2	6
Henry Creighton		1	6
David M'Lure		15	
Samuel Randals		1	6
Whitehead's Land		1	6
Hellam.			
James Anderſon	1	2	6
Alexander Lowrey		10	6
1764. *Newbury.*			
William Plumſtead		7	6
James Smith		7	6
Ditto		7	6
Ditto		7	6
Eſtate of William Paſſmore	1	2	6
John Meyer		15	
John Lemon		3	9
Richard Peters, Eſq;		15	
Ditto		15	
Ditto		7	6
Ditto	1	9	8
Ditto	1	2	6
Matthew Patterſon		7	6
M'Cracken		7	6
Manahan.			
William Blonk		3	
Thomas Kiton		2	3
Richard Peters	3	12	
Nicholas Rilon		7	6
Iſaac Richardſon		3	9
Robert Roſeberry		9	
1765. *Reading.*			
James Moore		15	
Peter Leighty		12	6
Thomas Grey		1	6
Mancheſter.			
Logan's land	2	5	
John Calhoon	1	4	
John Graff		15	
George Roſs		15	
Adam Shank		12	9
Martin Shipe		15	
Warrington.			
Peter Shugart		3	
Chriſtopher Miller		3	
William Balden		7	6
Samuel England		7	6
Jacob Bales		7	6
Joſeph Cook		7	6
Huntington.			
Col. George Armſtrong		18	
Robert or David Currey		15	

1765. *Manahan.*			
Richard Peters	£ 5	0	0
Nicholas Ryland		7	9
Newbury.			
Richard Peters		15	
Ditto		18	9
Ditto		7	6
Ditto		15	
Ditto		15	
James Smith, Eſq;		15	
Eſtate of Wm. Paſſmore	1	2	6
James Ewing		1	10½
Matthew Patterſon		11	3
Jones Chamberland		11	3
James M'Cracken		13	1½
William Updegrave		2	3
Chriſtian Overhulls		3	
Chanceford.			
Abraham Burkholder	1	2	6
Menallan.			
------ Gaut		4	6
David M'Clure		12	
Thomas Cookſon	1	2	6
1766. *Reading.*			
Peter Liehty		15	
Manahan.			
Richard Peters	9		
James Bettey		13	
James Craford		3	9
Samuel Betten		7	6
Mancheſter.			
Martin Shipe		15	
Mary Loller		7	6
Newbury.			
Eſtate of Wm. Paſſmore.	1	2	6
Richard Peters		15	
Ditto		7	6
Ditto		18	9
Ditto		15	
Ditto		6	9
Ditto		7	6
Albright Groves' eſtate		11	3
Chriſley Reeps' eſtate		3	9
Paradiſe.			
Richard Peters	1	10	
Menallan.			
David M'Clure		12	
Thomas Cookſon	1	2	6
Tyrone.			
Jacob Vagdes		4	6
Chanceford.			
Abraham Burkholder		18	
Berwick.			
Richard Peters	4	10	

1767. *Berwick.*			
Richard Peters	£ 1	17	6
Shrewſbury.			
James Allen		15	
Warrington.			
Joſeph Steer		15	
Sam. Edmondſtone's eſtate		5	3
Reading.			
John M'Coy		15	
Menallan.			
David M'Clure		10	6
------ Hammel's		1	6
Tyrone.			
Jacob Vagdes		3	9
Newbury.			
Richard Peters		6	3
Ditto		11	3
Ditto		15	
Ditto	1	2	6
Ditto		15	
Ditto		7	6
Wm. Paſſmore's land	1	2	6
Jonas Chamberlain		7	6
Jacob Horſe		3	3
1768. *Warrington.*			
Samuel England		7	6
Berwick.			
Richard Peters	4	10	
Chanceford.			
Abraham Burkholder	1	2	6
Manahan.			
Richard Peters	7	17	6
Newbury.			
Richard Peters		6	4½
Ditto		11	3
Ditto		15	
Ditto	1	2	6
Ditto		15	
Ditto		7	6
Eſtate of Wm. Paſſmore	1	2	6
Paradiſe.			
Richard Peters	2	12	6
Hopewell.			
Iſrael Morris		7	6
1769. *Warrington.*			
Jonathan Lidal		7	6
Hopewell.			
Iſrael Morris		7	6
Fawn.			
Iſrael Morris	1	6	3
Berwick.			
Richard Peters	2	12	6
Chanceford.			
Abraham Burkholder	1	2	6

1770. *Hamilton's Bann.*			
George Aſhbridge	£ 0	7	6
Fawn.			
Iſrael Morris	3		
Manahan.			
Richard Peters	4	2	6
Nicholas Reylies		7	6
Samuel Peden		7	6
Shrewſbury.			
Iſabel Waddel		15	
Hopewell.			
Iſrael Morris		10	6
Philip Tanner		7	6
Berwick.			
Richard Peters	2	7	6
Newbury.			
George Aſhbridge		11	3
John Clemſon		7	6
Robert and Ellis Lewis	1	2	6
Jonas Chamberlain		7	6
Richard Peters		11	3
Ditto		7	6
Ditto	2	5	
1771. *Berwick.*			
Richard Peters	2	8	9
Fawn.			
Iſrael Morris	2	8	9
Hopewell.			
Iſrael Morris		9	
Philip Tanner		7	6
Chanceford.			
Abraham Burkholder		15	
Warrington.			
Jonathan Litel		7	6
Codorus.			
William Peters		7	6
Manahan.			
Richard Peters	3	15	
Newbury.			
Richard Peters		5	3
Ditto		15	
Ditto		11	3
Ditto		11	3
John Clemſon		7	6
Robert Lewis	1	2	6
Jonas Chamberlain		7	6
Doctor Plunket		18	3
Thomas Reed		5	3
1772. *Berwick.*			
Richard Peters	2	8	9
Fawn.			
Iſrael Morris	1	17	6

1772. *Menallan.*			
Joſhua Harlin	£ 0	7	6
Samuel M'Creary		5	3
Codorus.			
William Peters		7	6
Manahan.			
Richard Feters	3		
Nicholas Reyley		15	
Warrington.			
Thomas Cullen		7	6
Joſeph Steer		7	6
Hopewell.			
Iſrael Morris		7	6
Newbury.			
Richard Peters		11	3
Ditto		3	9
George Aſhbridge		11	3
John Clemſon		7	6
Robert Lewis	1	2	6
Doctor Plunket		18	9
Pugh and Moore		11	3
George Fry		11	3
1773. *Berwick.*			
Richard Peters	1	13	9
Manahan.			
Richard Peters	3	15	
Codorus.			
William Peters		8	3
Newbury.			
Marcus Hulin		7	6
Robert Lewis	1	2	6
William Plunket, Eſq;		15	
John Clemſon		7	6
George Fry		11	3
Fawn.			
Iſrael Morris	1	10	
Hopewell.			
Iſrael Morris		7	6
Warrington.			
Joſeph Steer		7	6
James Picken		7	6
1774. *Berwick.*			
Richard Peters	1	13	9
Manahan.			
Richard Peters	1	13	9
Fawn.			
Iſrael Morris		16	6
Hopewell.			
Iſrael Morris		7	6
Thomas Pin		7	6
Chanceford.			
Abraham Burkholder		11	3

FAWN.				
Hannah Brodley	45 million tax	£ 4	13	5
	County tax	1	7	6
	3d 4 months tax	28	2	6
	County tax	2	17	6
HOPEWELL.				
Fugit's land	3d 4 months tax	43	2	6
CHANCEFORD.				
Joſeph Brown	2d 4 months tax	22	17	
Joſeph Kithcart	3d 4 months tax	8	15	
Walter Robinſon	3d State tax	9	2	6
	County tax	1	15	
	1ſt monthly tax	18	5	
	2d ditto	18	5	
READING.				
Peter Fahnengſtock	15 million tax	3	2	6
	45 million tax	2	7	11
	County tax		3	9
	3d monthly tax	10		
	County tax	1		
YORK-TOWN.				
Henry Keppele, jun.	15 million tax	14	10	
FAWN.				
Eleazer Brown, 300 acres	15 million tax	50		
Jeremiah Barnets	15 ditto	10	13	4
Jacob Giles	15 ditto	41	13	4
	45 ditto	42	15	
	2d 4 months do.	85	10	
CHANCEFORD.				
Jacob Giles	15 million tax	11	5	
	45 ditto	42	15	
	1ſt monthly do.	18	15	
	2d ditto	18	5	
FAWN.				
Levin Hopkins, 400 acres	15 million tax	53	3	4
Iſrael Morris 370 do.	15 ditto	75		
Ditto	2d monthly do.	90		
HOPEWELL.				
Iſrael Morris	15 million tax	14	3	9
	3d ſtate do.	12	10	
	County do.	1	15	
	2d monthly do.	25		
FAWN.				
Iſrael Morris	45 million tax	42	15	
	County do.	7	9	
HOPEWELL.				
Iſrael Morris	1ſt monthly tax	25		
	3d ditto	43	2	6
MANCHESTER.				
Jacob Guth, 200 acres	15 million tax	20		
MANAHAN.				
Andrew Peters	15 million tax	9	7	6
	1ſt 4 months do.	40		
	2d ditto	40		

WARRINGTON.				
William Fell, 200 acres	15 million tax	£ 29	3	4
Mary Holland, 80 acres	15 million tax	3		
HOPEWELL.				
John Lewden	15 million tax	21	5	
	1ſt 4 months do.	25		
	2d ditto	25		
	3d ditto	45		
MANAHAN.				
John Boyle	15 million tax	3	15	
CHANCEFOD.				
Conrad Lookup	15 million tax	7	10	
	1ſt 4 months do.	13	13	8
	3d ditto	9	7	6
HOPEWELL.				
William Matthews	15 million tax	7	1	8
NEWBURY.				
Robert Lewis	5 million tax	22		
	15 ditto	50		
	45 ditto	100		
	County do.	14		
	1ſt 4 months do.	200		
	2d ditto	200		
	6th claſs do.	2	10	
HOPEWELL.				
James Sweney or M'Swine	15 million tax	14		
	3d ſtate do.	15		
	County do.	2	2	6
	3d 4 months do.	41	5	
CHANCEFORD.				
Abraham Newcomer	3d Continental tax	1	16	6
	2d 4 months do.	3	13	9
	3d ditto	7	10	
	County do.		15	
CHANCEFORD.				
Mr. Stoner	3d Continental tax	6	7	6
	County do.		15	
	1ſt 4 months do.	12	15	
	2d ditto	12	15	
HAMILTON's BANN.				
Peter Spyker	45 million tax	9		
	County do.	1	5	6
	1ſt 4 months do.	18		
	2d ditto	18		
	3d ditto	18		
	County do.	1	16	
HOPEWELL.				
William Miller	3d State tax	10		
	County do.	1	8	9
YORK TOWNSHIP.				
George Roſs, Eſq;	45 million tax	18		
	1ſt 4 months do.	36		
	2d ditto	36		

CODORUS.				
Joſeph Donaldſon	45 million tax	£ 9	13	15
	County do.		1	18
	1ſt 4 months do.	27	10	
	2d ditto	27	10	
	3d ditto	85		
	County do.	3	1	9
CHANCEFORD.				
James Mihlhorn	2d 4 months tax	18	15	
DOVER.				
Edmundſon	2d 4 months tax	4	3	9
HOPEWELL.				
Moſes Bennington, 100 acres	3d ſtate tax	7	10	
	County do.	1		
	1ſt 4 months do.	15		
	2d ditto	15		
	3d claſs do. hard money		16	
Mr. Penn, or Penn's land, 100 acres	3d ſtate tax	12	10	
	County do.		14	6
	1ſt 4 months do.	25		
	2d ditto	25		
	3d ditto	45		
SHREWSBURY.				
John Lawſon	45 million tax	1	8	4
HUNTINGTON.				
The heirs of Jeſſe Lukens	3d 4 months tax	67	10	
	County do.	6	15	
HEIDLEBERG.				
Mr. Diggs	2d 4 months tax	70		
CHANCEFORD.				
Richard Cords	2d 4 months tax	7	6	
MENALLAN.				
Joſeph Hubley	2d 4 months tax	50		
NEWBURY.				
Mark Huland	1ſt 4 months tax	20		
	2d ditto	20		
	A claſs tax in hard money		3	9
Lewis Lewis	1ſt 4 months tax	20		
	2d ditto	20		
	A claſs tax in hard money		5	3
MANHEIM.				
Abraham Trump	State ſupplies, 1780	3	19	8
	Additional tax	1	12	
	County tax		2	4
NEWBURY.				
Adam Weaver	A claſs tax in hard money		4	
MENALLAN.				
Hans Morriſon	3d 4 months tax	111	13	9
	County do.	11	3	9
HOPEWELL.				
John Croſs	3d 4 months tax	26	5	
M'Mahan	3d 4 months do.	28	2	6

Wants a place as a WET NURSE,

A WOMAN with a good BREAST of MILK, that can be well recommended. Enquire of the Printers.

Imported in the ſnow King David, Jeſſe Maria Regados, Maſter,
from Liſbon, and to be SOLD, by

JOSEPH WHARTON,

At his STORE in Front-ſtreet, near the Draw-bridge,

SALT, deliverable in large or ſmall quantities from ſaid ſnow, at HAMILTONS WHARFF, on the moſt reaſonable rates; Liſbon Wine in pipes and quarter caſks; Sweet Oil in 20 gallon kegs; Table and Tea ſetts of China; a variety of Eaſt-India Chintzes, Handkerchiefs, Nankeens, Coverlets, &c. and an aſſortment of ready made Shirts and Veſts for Seamen. tbc.

To be SOLD, WHOLESALE and RETAIL, by

ENNION WILLIAMS,

At his NEW STORE, in Bethel townſhip, Berks county, on the Shamokin road, ner Leonard Nuttir's mill, twenty-four miles north weſt from Reading,

A general aſſortment of Merchandize,

JUST Imported from Europe, the Eaſt-Indies, and the Weſt-Indies, a variety of articles manufactured in America, which he will diſpoſe of on reaſonable terms for caſh, bank bills or country produce. ¶ 4 w.

DRUGS & MEDICINES:

A general aſſortment juſt imported in the laſt veſſels from Europe, and to be SOLD by the ſubſcriber, at the moſt reaſonable rates, at

BOERHAAVE's HEAD,

In Second-ſtreet, next door to the City Tavern,

His cuſtomers, and ſuch as pleaſe to deal with him, may be aſſured the Drugs are freſh and of the firſt quality.

Philad. June 20, 1783. SHARP DELANY.

JUST IMPORTED,
In the Brig DISPATCH, JOHN STILLWELL, Commander,
from Antigua, And to be SOLD by

WOODDROP & JOSEPH SIMS,

At their STORE, in Water-ſtreet, below the Draw-Bridge,

EXCELLENT Antigua Sugar in Hogſheads and Barrels; Port-au-Prince, Muſcovado and clayed Ditto, in Hogſheads and Barrels; green Coffee in Barrels and Bags; Wine Vinegar in Tierces; Engliſh Sail Canvas of the firſt Quality, No. 1 to No. 8; Iriſh Linens; Mens and Womens Shoes; Velvet Corks; Mens and Womens Thread Hoſe; with ſundry other Articles of Dry Goods; alſo an elegant aſſortment of Queen's Ware. ¶

PETER W. GALLAUDET,

At his STORE, in Front-ſtreet, a few Doors below Arch-ſtreet, has received, by the lateſt Arrivals from Europe,

A general Aſſortment of Dry Goods,

Which is now opened, and will be SOLD on the loweſt Terms, by the PIECE,-----
Alſo by the PACKAGE,
Scotch Carpets and Carpeting;
Iriſh Sheetings and Scotch Oznabrigs;
Mens fine and coarſe Shoes;
Mens Felt Hats;
Beſt London Porter and Port Wine;
And Glauber Salts in Caſks.

Philadelphia, June 24, 1783. §

For *Falmouth* and *London,*

The Brig *United States,* THOMAS CALLOC, Maſter, (420 Tons Burden) will ſail in 15 Days.

FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE apply to JOHN REDMAN and Co. or ſaid Maſter on Board, lying the lower Side of the Old Ferry Wharff. June 24, 1783.

IMPORTED,
In the Brig UNITED STATES, from Liverpool,
and to be SOLD by

JOHN REDMAN and Co.

In Water-ſtreet, nearly oppoſite the Old Ferry,

A QUANTITY of Queen's Ware in Crates; Mancheſter Goods of all Kinds; Japan'd Ware; Steel Watch Chains; a Quantity of Nails; Engliſh Cheeſe in Hampers; ſix Tons of Copper in Cakes; a few Tons of Cordage, Smiths Coals, &c.

SIX DOLLARS Reward,

STRAYED or STOLEN, about the laſt of May, out of the yard of the ſubſcriber, above Pool's Bridge, Northern Liberties, Philadelphia, a ſmall dark bay MARE, about 14 hands high, riſing five years old, long bodied, ſhod before, ſhort mane, and ſhort ſwitch tail, trots midling light. Whoever will take up ſaid mare and returns her to the ſubſcriber, ſhall have the above reward. MARY WILLIAMS. † June 24.

Juſt Arrived, and to be SOLD, by

EPHRAIM CLARK, Watchmaker,

Oppoſite the COFFEE-HOUSE,

A variety of Watchmakers Materials and Tools,

CONSISTING of Clock and Watch Plyers, Cutting Nippers, Turn Benches, large and ſmall Oil Stones, Files for Clock and Watchmakers, Broaches large and ſmall, Wheels and Pinions ready made, Pinion Wire, Dial Plates, Hands, Verges, Main Springs, Glaſſes and Keys. French and Engliſh Seals, Clock Lines, with a variety of other articles too tedious to mention. Likewiſe New and Second-hand Watches to be Sold.

N. B. Watches repaired as uſual at the moſt moderate rate. †

Harpſichords & Fortepianos.

JAMES JUHAN, lately arrived in this city with his family, informs the public, that he makes the great NORTH AMERICAN FORTEPIANOS, the mechanical part of them being entirely of his invention, and ſo ſimple that it is the eaſieſt thing in the world to keep them in order and to tune them. He likewiſe makes and tunes Harpſichords, Fortepianos and Spinnets in the neateſt manner, and teaches the Harpſichord, Violin and German Flute. Thoſe who will do him the favour to employ him may depend upon his exactneſs and aſſiduity. He lives at preſent at Mrs. Parry's, the corner of Arch and Fourth-ſtreets. He wants to hire a houſe in any part of the town. ¶

Allen townſhip, June 10, 1783.

STRAYED or STOLEN out of a ſtable, between Second and Third-ſtreets, Philadelphia, on the 2d inſtant, a ſtrawberry roan MARE, with a bald face, branded on the left buttock I S F, her mane hangs on the near ſide, ſhod all round. Whoever takes up the ſaid mare and ſecures her, ſhall have FOUR DOLLARS Reward from the ſubſcriber, living in Allen townſhip, Northampton county, or delivers her to MICHAEL HOY, in Race-ſtreet, between Third and Fourth-ſtreets, Philadelphia, ſhall receive the above reward, and reaſonable charges, if brought home ¶ JOHN SIEGFRIED.

BY Virtue of ſeveral Writs of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be ſold, on the 8th day of July next, on the premiſes, A certain Meſſuage, Plantation or Tract of Land, ſituate in Oxford townſhip, Cheſter county, containing about 100 acres, be the ſame more or leſs, bounded by lands of the Widow Armſtrong and others; late the eſtate of Dennis Roddan, but ſeized and taken in execution, and to be ſold by

Cheſter, June 23, 1783. § JOHN GARDNER, Sheriff.

BY Virtue of ſeveral Writs of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be ſold, on the 9th day of July next, on the premiſes, A certain Meſſuage, Plantation or Tract of Land, ſituate in Eaſt Marlborough townſhip, containing about 100 acres, be the ſame more or leſs, bounded by lands of Jonathan Johnſton, Caleb Penick and others; late the eſtate of Ezekiel Bowen, but ſeized and taken in execution, and to be ſold by

Cheſter, June 23, 1783. § JOHN GARDNER, Sheriff.

BY Virtue of a Writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be ſold, on the 10th day of July next, on the premiſes, A certain Meſſuage and Lot of Ground, ſituate in Kennet townſhip, containing about two acres, more or leſs, bounded by lands of Abraham Taylor and others; late the property of Jeſſe Mendenhall, but ſeized and taken in execution, and to be ſold by

Cheſter, June 23, 1783. § JOHN GARDNER, Sheriff.

BY Virtue of a Writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be ſold, on the 11th day of July next, on the premiſes, A certain Meſſuage, Plantation or Tract of Land, ſituate in Charleſtown townſhip, containing about 120 acres, more or leſs, bounded by lands of Moſes Coats and others; late the eſtate of Frederick Buzzard, but ſeized and taken in execution, and to be ſold by JOHN GARDNER, Sheriff.

Cheſter, June 23, 1783. §

BY Virtue of a Writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be ſold, on the 14th day of July next, on the premiſes, A certain Lot or Piece of Land, ſituate in Weſt Whiteland townſhip, containing about five acres, more or leſs, bounded by lands of George Thomas and others; being a part of the lands late of Samuel James, deceaſed, but ſeized and taken in execution, and to be ſold by JOHN GARDNER, Sheriff.

Cheſter, June 23, 1783. §

BY Virtue of ſeveral Writs of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be ſold, on the 15th day of July next, on the premiſes, A Certain Meſſuage, Plantation or Tract of Land, ſituate in Weſt Fallowfield townſhip, containing about 307 acres, more or leſs, bounded by lands of -- ---------- and others; late the eſtate of Robert M'Elheney, but ſeized and taken in execution, and to be ſold by JOHN GARDNER, Sheriff.

Cheſter, June 23, 1783. §

To be SOLD by public SALE,

At 12 o'clock, at the COFFEE-HOUSE, on SATURDAY, the 5th day of July next, two FARMS in Cheſter county, and two FARMS in Lancaſter county, divided by Octarara creek, and oppoſite to each other. They are known by the name of Rural Banks, or Macpherſon's Mills.

THESE FARMS will be ſold ſeparate. The firſt contains 193 acres, on which are erected one of the moſt profitable merchant mills in this State, a dwelling houſe, barn, horſe-ſtable, cow-ſtable, calf-ſtable, ſmoke-houſe, hemp-houſe, cooper's ſhop, and neceſſary; a large proportion of watered meadow, thought to be the prettieſt and beſt meadow in Pennſylvania; an apple orchard, and a large garden of rich ſoil, that produces a large quantity of hops annually.

The ſecond contains 109 acres, with a dwelling-houſe, large barn, horſe-ſtable, cow-ſtable and ſpring-houſe, with three times as much good watered meadow as can be wanted for the place.

The third contains 36 acres; a few acres of that are cleared, but there are no buildings on it.

The fourth contains 13 acres, on which there are a good merchant mill, a ſaw mill, a dwelling-houſe, barn and ſtable, and a well conſtructed fiſh-pot; the one half is well watered meadow: this place is lawleſly held in poſſeſſion by another perſon, but no doubt will ſoon be recovered, thoſe who chuſe to examine into my right, may know it by applying to Joſeph Reed, Eſq; or Jonathan Dickenſon Serjeant, Eſq; or Mr. Robert Lewis, ſen. who once poſſeſſed that land. The purchaſer may either purchaſe this laſt tract at his own riſque, or the preſent owner will give him a general warrantee, and oblige himſelf to put the purchaſer in poſſeſſion, as ſoon as the affair can be brought to trial.

Philadelphia, June 21, 1783.

STOLEN or STRAYED on the 13th inſtant, from the ſubſcriber, living in Spruce-ſtreet, near Mr. Cornman's Sugar-houſe, a ſorrel HORSE, with a dark mane and tail, about 15 hands high, has 4 white feet, a blaze in his face, a white ſpot on his breaſt, occaſioned by a wound with a bayonet, long bodied, goes eaſy in a carriage, and is about 7 years old; his back had been galled with the ſaddle, but is almoſt healed. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid horſe and thief (if ſtolen) ſo as the owner may get his horſe again, and the thief brought to Juſtice, ſhall have EIGHT DOLLARS reward, or FOUR DOLLARS for the horſe, and reaſonable charges if brought home, paid by

June 23, 1783. ¶ JOHN M'GARVEY.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, living in Almond-ſtreet, between Front and Water-ſtreets, on the 24th inſtant, One PINCHBECK WATCH, waſhed with gold, the gold almoſt wore off; one SILVER WATCH, with a dent in the caſe, and ſteel chain, and a pair of ſmall SILVER SHOE BUCKLES. They are ſuppoſed to have been ſtolen by a certain man who calls himſelf Jack Conner, but often changes his name; he is a middle ſized man, well ſet, and ſmooth faced; there were two others in company with him, one named William Puzzle, the other John Durk, who are ſuppoſed to have gone off with him. Eight Dollars will be paid for apprehending the thieves and watches, by ¶ MARY FORDAM.

THREE DOLLARS Reward.

STRAYED away from the ſubſcriber, living in Radnor townſhip, Cheſter county, the 14th of April laſt, a brown MARE, near 14 hands high, both paces and trots, carries low, about 7 years old, lately trimmed, has a ſmall ſwitch tail which reaches to her hams, old ſhoes before, and it is ſuppoſed that ſhe has made for Bucks county, as ſhe lately came from there. Any perſon that ſecures her and will give the ſubſcriber notice, ſo that ſhe may get her again, ſhall receive the above reward, paid by BENJAMIN DAVIS, Taylor. *May 24.* ¶

JUNE 24, 1783.

WANTED,

A COACHMAN, *well recommended,*

to go to the Eaſtward. Appply to the Printers. §

TWENTY DOLLARS Reward.

STOLEN on Monday, night the 16th inſt. out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, in Upper Providence, Cheſter county, a handſome bright bay MARE, near 14 hands high, 5 years old this ſpring, both near feet white, a ſtar in her forehead, large lopping ears, mane hanging on the off ſide, a ſmall wart on the near ſide of the neck, trots and canters, and carries head and tail well. Whoever will deliver the mare to me the ſubſcriber, and ſecure the thief ſo as to be brought to conviction, ſhall have the above reward, or *Sixteen Dollars* for the thief and *Four Dollars* for the mare, with reaſonable charges, by me

June 17, 1783. ¶ JOSEPH GARRETSON.

Fawn townſhip, York county, March 31, 1783.

WHEREAS we, the ſubſcribers, ſome time laſt fall purchaſed a Tract of Land, lying in the townſhip and county aforeſaid, of one *John Alexander*, and having paid ſaid Alexander part of the money, and given bonds from under our hands for the remainder, and having ſince found that the ſaid Alexander has ſhown more land than he can make good, and likewiſe told that he had a warrant right for ſaid land, but now ſays that it is an application, but will ſhew none of them; Theſe are therefore to forewarn all perſons whatever from taking any aſſignment on ſaid bonds, as we are determined not to pay them until the ſaid Alexander comes and ſettles, and makes over a good ſufficient right according to bargain, by us

JOSEPH JONSTON, and
¶ SAMUEL BLACK.

WHEREAS a certain NICHOLAS GARRISON has lately, in the name of Mr. JOHN HESSE, of Bethlehem, advertiſed for SALE, a tract of LAND, on M'Michael's cerek, in the county of Northampton, which has been heretofore ſurveyed on a proprietaries warrant granted to JONATHAN ROBESON, and by him aſſigned to my late father LYNFORD LARDNER.

This is to forewarn all perſons againſt purchaſing of the ſaid Garriſon, this or any other lands he may offer for ſale, ſurveyed under warrants to Jonathan Robeſon, Peter Robeſon, William Dewees and Samuel Flower, as there is good reaſon to believe he has fraudulently obtained aſſignments from one Jonathan Robeſon, and the late Peter Robeſon, in whoſe names ſeveral tracts of land have been located by the ſaid Lynford Lardner, and are now belonging to his eſtate and to other perſons, and in which the ſaid Garriſon never has had any concern whatever.

Philad. May 24, 1783. JOHN LARDNER.

Whereas Mr. JOHN LARDNER *has publiſhed a reflection on my character: The following is my juſtification.*

WHEN it was diſcovered that Mr. Parſons had been robbed of his moſt valuable papers (with his account of his eſtate) juſt before his deceaſe, to the great injury of his family and many individuals, the then late Secretary, Richard Peters, Eſq; who was intimately acquainted with his circumſtances, was adviſed with; he was the Agent in regard to the land in queſtion in Jonathan Robeſon's right, and had a hearing thereon in 1775, when no difficulties were ſtated.

His inſinuation of fraud is ungenerous, unmanly and unjuſt; which appears particularly by the name *Samuel Flowers*; for, ſome time after the loſs of the papers above mentioned, a tract of land, originally warranted and ſurveyed by Mr. Parſons for himſelf (of which luckily the ſurvey was found) was re-ſurveyed in the name of Samuel Flowers, who, upon enquiry, never claimed it. I have not, nor ſhall I ſell any land but what I am warranted to do. N. GARRISON.

N. B. I ſhall leave with the Printers a copy of a qualification, &c. for any one's notice and ſatisfaction. ‡

William townſhip, Northumberland county, May 13, 1783.

TWENTY DOLLARS Reward.

THE ſtable of the ſubſcriber was broke open on the night of the firſt inſt. and ſtolen from thence by a perſon unknown, a bay STONE HORSE, between 15 and 16 hands high, four years old this ſpring, not docked, from his knees to his feet of a blackiſh colour, and his mane and tail likewiſe, ¾ Engliſh blooded, trots and canters high, no brand mark. Whoever takes up ſaid Thief and Horſe ſhall have the above reward, or *Five Pounds* for the horſe only, and all reaſonable charges, paid by

¶ FREDERICK FRUTCHE.

A CLERK,

Who writes a GOOD HAND, and can be well recommended, will meet with good encouragement, by applying to the Printers of this Paper. ¶

Philadelphia, June 8, 1783.

WHEREAS JONATHAN BROWNE, of this city, merchant, is embarked for Europe, and has appointed the ſubſcriber his Attorney: Theſe are therefore to deſire all thoſe that are indebted to the ſaid Browne immediately to pay the ſame; and all thoſe who have any demands againſt him are requeſted to ſend in their accounts for payment, to

tbc 8 w. ANDREW BUNNER.

TO BE SOLD,

About 37 acres of good drained MARSH,

Situate on TINNICUM ISLAND, about nine miles from Philadelphia. Enquire at the CROSS-KEYS, the corner of Cheſtnut and Third-ſtreets. ¶

June 3, 1783.

JOYCE BROTHERS,

At their STORE in Water-ſtreet, near Pine-ſtreet, have for SALE the following articles freſh imported in the ſnow King David, Capt. Jeſſe Maria Regadas, from Liſbon,

OLD Liſbon and Port WINES in pipes, hogſheads and quarter caſks;
Madeira in hogſheads;
Hyſon, Souchong and Bohea TEAS in quarter cheſts;
FIGS in barrels, and RAISINS in jars;
Spaniſh OLIVES, black PEPPER;
NANKEENS, a few pieces of grey TICKING;
Barcelona HANDKERCHIEFS;
With a few half hides of Sadlers LEATHER. ¶

Gold, Silver and Pinchbeck WATCHES,

SPRING CLOCKS,

And a variety of WATCH materials,
Juſt Imported and TO BE SOLD, by

JOHN WOOD, Watch-maker,

In *Front-ſtreet,* at the Corner of *Cheſtnut-ſtreet.* §

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JULY. 1783. THE NUMB. 2769.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 9, 1783.

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

THURSDAY, *March* 20, 1783.

The Bill, entituled “ *An Act for incorporating St.* Paul's “ Church, *in the city of* Philadelphia,” was read the ſecond time, and debated by paragraphs:

Ordered to be tranſcribed for a third reading, and in the mean time printed for public conſideration.

Extract from the Minutes,
PETER Z. LLOYD, Clerk of the General Aſſembly.

An ACT *for incorporating St.* PAUL'S CHURCH, *in the City of* Philadelphia.

WHEREAS divers members of the Epiſcopal Church, formerly in communion with the Church of *England*, did, many years ago, at a very conſiderable expence, erect and build an houſe for the public worſhip of God, in the city of *Philadelphia*, within this State, which they nominated and ſtiled *St. Paul's Church*; by certain conſtitutions and ſpecial ageeement veſting the ſame, together with the lot of ground on which it is conſtructed, in certain perſons in truſt; and the ſurvivors of the ſaid truſtees, with the preſent veſtrymen of the above named church, having ſet forth and repreſented the diſadvantages they have ſuſtained, and yet experience, from the want of legal power and conſideration as a politic and corporate body; and alſo have petitioned that they may be incorporated, and furniſhed with the due and cuſtomary privileges in this behalf, and have perpetual ſucceſſion:

AND WHEREAS it is juſt and proper, and perfectly conſiſtent with the true intention and ſpirit of the Conſtitution, that the prayer of their ſaid petition be granted:

Be it therefore enacted, and it is hereby enacted by the Repreſentatives of the Freemen of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, *in General Aſſembly met, and by the Authority of the ſame,* That the Reverend *Samuel Magaw*, Rector or Miniſter, *John Wood* and *Lambert Wilmer*, the preſent Wardens, and *Plunket Fleeſon, John Young, Andrew Doz, George Goodwin, John Campbell, George Ord, Blair M'Clenachan, William Graham George Glentworth, Joſeph Bullock, Samuel Penroſe, John Carradine, Richard Renſhaw, Joſeph Turner, John Keble, John Bates, James Doughty* and *Benjamin Town*, Grocer, and their ſucceſſors duly elected and nominated in their place and ſtead, be, and they are hereby made and conſtituted a Corporation and body politic, in law and in fact to have continuance for ever, by the name and title of “ *The Miniſter, Church Wardens,* “ *and Veſtry Men, of the Epiſcopal Church of St.* Paul's, *in* “ *the City of* Philadelphia, *in the Commonwealth of* Penn“ ſylvania.”

And be it further enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That the ſaid Miniſter, Church Wardens and Veſtry Men, and their ſucceſſors, by the name and title aforeſaid, ſhall for ever hereafter be perſons able and capable in law to purchaſe, have, receive, take, hold and enjoy, in fee ſimple, or of any leſſer eſtate or eſtates, any lands, tenements, rents, annuities, liberties, franchiſes, and other hereditaments, by the gift, grant, bargain, ſale, alienation, enfeoffment, releaſe, confirmation or deviſe, of any perſon or perſons, bodies politic or corporate, capable to make the ſame; and further, that the ſaid Corporation may take and receive any ſum or ſums of money, and any kind, manner or portion of goods and chattels, that ſhall be given or bequeathed to them by any perſon or perſons, bodies politic and corporate, capable to make a gift or bequeſt thereof, ſuch money, goods and chattels to be laid out by them in a purchaſe or purchaſes of lands, tenements, meſſuages, houſes, rents, annuities, or hereditaments, to them and their ſucceſſors for ever.

And be it further enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That the rents and revenues, profits and intereſt of the ſaid Church and Corporation, ſhall, by the ſaid Miniſter, Church Wardens, and Veſtry Men, and their ſucceſſors, from time to time, be appointed for the maintenance and ſupport of the Miniſter or Miniſters, and officers of the ſaid Church, and in the neceſſary repairs of the ſaid Church, Burial ground, Church-yard, Parſonage-houſe, or houſes, and other tenements, which do now, or hereafter ſhall belong to the ſaid Church and Corporation, and to no other uſe or purpoſe whatſoever.

And be it further enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That the ſaid Miniſter, Church Wardens, and Veſtry Men, and their ſucceſſors, ſhall and may grant, alien, or otherwiſe diſpoſe of any meſſuages, houſes, lands, tenements or hereditaments, other than the ſite of the houſe of public worſhip or Church aforeſaid, and the Burial ground or grounds, as to them may ſeem meet and proper.

Provided always, and be it further enacted by the Authority aforeſaid That in the diſpoſition, ſale or alienation of ſuch meſſuages, houſes, lands, tenements and hereditaments, the conſent and concurrence of two thirds of the Veſtry ſhall be had and obtained, and alſo the monies ariſing from the ſaid diſpoſition or ſale ſhall be appropriated to the purchaſing and procuring other more convenient meſſuages, houſes, lands or tenements, as the aforeſaid majority of Veſtry may deem proper expedient, and to no other purpoſe or purpoſes whatſoever.

And be it further enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That the ſaid Miniſter, Church Wardens and Veſtry Men, and their ſucceſſors, or a majority of them, ſhall and may convene, from time to time, to make rules, bye laws, and ordinances, and to tranſact every thing requiſite for the good government and ſupport of the ſaid Church: *Provided always,* That the ſaid rules, bye laws, and ordinances, be not repugnant to the laws and ſtatutes in force within this Commonwealth, and conſonant to the uſages and cuſtoms of the ſaid Church.

And be it further enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That the ſaid Miniſter, Church Wardens and Veſtry Men, ſhall have full power and authority to make, have and uſe one Common Seal, with ſuch device or devices, and inſcription, as they ſhall think proper, and the ſame to change, break, alter and renew, at their pleaſure.

And be it further enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That the ſaid Miniſter, Church Wardens and Veſtry Men, and their ſucceſſors, by the name before mentioned, ſhall be able and capable in law to ſue and be ſued, plead and be impleaded, in any Court or Courts, before any Judge or Judges, Juſtice or Juſtices, in all and all manner of ſuits, complaints, cauſes, matters and demands, of whatſoever kind, nature or form they be, and all and every other matter and thing therein to do, in as full and effectual a manner as any other perſon or perſons, bodies politic or corporate, in this Commonwealth, in the like caſes, may or can do.

And be it further enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That the Veſtry of the ſaid Church ſhall always conſiſt of twenty perſons, members of the ſaid Church, of which number the Church Wardens are always to be two; and that the election of ſuch Veſtry ſhall be made every year on *Eaſter Monday*, or ſome day in the ſame week, of which the ſaid Congregation ſhall have notice, by a majority of ſuch members of the ſaid Church as ſhall appear by the veſtry books to be contributors to the ſupport and maintenance of the ſaid Church, having and paying for a ſitting, and of full age, who only ſhall have a right to vote for the Veſtry Men of the ſaid Church.

And be it further enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That the ſaid Veſtry then ſo elected ſhall have full power to elect and chuſe, annually, and every year, two of their number to be Church Wardens of the ſaid Church.

Provided always nevertheleſs, That in caſe of the death or removal of a Miniſter of the ſaid Church, from the death or removal of ſuch Miniſter, and until another Miniſter ſhall be duly appointed and approved for the ſaid Church, agreeable to former method and uſage, the Church Wardens for the time being, with the conſent of the major part of the Veſtry Men in Veſtry met, ſhall have the ſame powers and authorities relating to the diſpoſition of the rents and revenues of the ſaid Corporation, as is hereinbefore veſted in the Miniſter, Church Wardens and Veſtry Men.

And be it further enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That certain “ agreements, conceſſions and conſtitutions, made, “ concluded and agreed on, by and between the ſubſcri“ bers and contributors to the Church abovementioned,” which agreements and conſtitutions bear date the twenty-fourth day of *June*, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſixty, are and ſhall be of full force and operation, except ſo far as there is proviſion otherwiſe appointed and made ſpecially by this act; and except the reſtricting clauſe, relative to the ordination of the Miniſter or Aſſiſtant by a Biſhop of the Church of *England*, in *Great-Britain* or *Ireland*:

And it is hereby enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That the clear yearly value of the meſſuages, houſes, lands, tenements, rents, annuities, or other hereditaments, and real eſtate of the ſaid corporation, ſhall not exceed the ſum of *One Thouſand Pounds*, lawful money of the State of *Pennſylvania*, excluſive of the monies ariſing from the letting of the pews belonging to the ſaid Church, and other contributions; and alſo excluſive of the monies ariſing from the opening the ground for burials in the Church-yard belonging to the ſaid Church, which ſaid monies ſhall, as it is now, be received and diſpoſed of by the Church Wardens and Veſtry Men for the time being, for the purpoſes herein before mentioned and directed.

IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

THURSDAY, *March* 20, 1783.

The Bill, entituled “ *An Act to re-eſtabliſh the Corpo*“ *ration of the* Juliana Library Company *in* Lancaſter, “ *in the county of* Lancaſter,” was read the ſecond time, and debated by paragraphs:

Ordered to be tranſcribed for a third reading, and in the mean time printed for public conſideration.

Extract from the Minutes,
PETER Z. LLOYD, Clerk of the General Aſſembly.

An ACT *to re-eſtabliſh the Corporation of the* JULIANA LIBRARY COMPANY *in* Lancaſter, *in the county of* Lancaſter.

WHEREAS it hath been made appear to the Legiſlature of this State, that the late Proprietaries of *Pennſylvania*, by their charter, under the great ſeal of the late province, bearing date the twenty-ſecond day of *October*, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſixty three, did, upon the application of ſundry reputable inhabitants of the county of *Lancaſter*, incorporate them by the name of “ *The* Juliana *Library Company in* Lancaſter;” in purſuance whereof, elections of Directors, Treaſurer and Librarian, have been duly held on the fifteenth day of *September* annually, until the declaration of independence, and a number of bye-laws have been paſſed for the well-governing and ordering of the affairs of the ſaid company:

AND WHEREAS the members of the ſaid company have, ſince the declaration of independence, ceaſed to hold elections, and diſcontinued further proceedings under their charter, inaſmuch as it derived its exiſtence from the authority of the crown of *Great-Britain*, and have humbly prayed the Legiſlature, by the petition of the late ſurviving Directors of the ſaid company, to reſtore to them all the rights, liberties, powers and privileges, by them held under their former charter, and eſtabliſh their eſtate and intereſt in the property by them acquired or purchaſed under the ſame:

AND WHEREAS it is highly evident that the advancement of knowledge and uſeful learning is peculiarly important to the well-being of governments formed on democratical principles, *Be it therefore enacted, and it is hereby enacted by the Repreſentatives of the Freemen of the Commonwealth of* Pennſylvania, *in General Aſſembly met, and by the Authority of the ſame,* That all the rights, liberties, powers and privileges, in and by the before mentioned charter to the former members of the *Juliana* Library Company in *Lancaſter* granted, ſhall be, and are hereby to the preſent members thereof reſtored, to the ſame effect, as if ſuch rights, liberties, powers and privileges, in the ſame charter granted, were in and by this act enumerated and repeated; and that all the eſtate and intereſt in goods and chattels, heretofore by the ſaid Corporation under their ſaid charter purchaſed or acquired, ſhall be and remain the eſtate and property of the ſaid company; and that all contracts made by the ſaid Corporation with any perſon or perſons whatſoever ſhall be binding upon the ſeveral parties, to all intents and purpoſes, as if the ſame Corporation had ſubſiſted without interruption, any law or uſage to the contrary in any wiſe notwithſtanding.

And be it further enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That from and after the paſſing of this act, and until the fifteenth day of *September* next, the day of annual election fixed by the ſaid charter,
ſhall be Directors,   Treaſurer, and
Librarian of the ſaid Library Company; and that the name of the Company by which they were heretofore incorporated ſhall be continued.

IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

FRIDAY, *March* 21, 1783.

The Bill, entituled, “ *An Act incorporating the Baptiſt* “ *Church, in the townſhip of* Montgomery, *and county of* “ Philadelphia,” was read the ſecond time and debated by paragraphs:

Ordered, That it be tranſcribed, and in the mean time printed for public conſideration.

Extract from the Minutes,
PETER Z. LLOYD, Clerk of the General Aſſembly.

An ACT *incorporating the Baptiſt Church, in the townſhip of* Montgomery, *in the county of* Philadelphia.

WHEREAS the Miniſter, Elders and Members of the Baptiſt Church, in the townſhip of *Montgomery*, in the county of *Philadelphia*, have prayed, that their ſaid Church may be incorporated, and by law enabled, as a body coporate and politic, to receive and hold ſuch charitable donations and bequeſts as have been, or may from time to time be made to their ſociety, and veſted with ſuch powers and privileges as are enjoyed by the religious ſocieties who are incorporated in the State of *Pennſylvania*:

AND WHEREAS it is juſt and right, and alſo agreeable to the true ſpirit of the Conſtitution, that the prayer of their ſaid petition be granted:

Be it therefore enacted, and it is hereby enacted by the Repreſentatives of the Freemen of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, *in General Aſſembly met, and by the Authority of the ſame,* That *David Loofborrow*, Miniſter, *Iſaac James, Peter Evans, Jenkin Evans* and *George Smith*, and their ſucceſſors, duly elected and appointed, in ſuch manner and form as herein after is directed, be and they are hereby made and conſtituted a Corporation and body politic in law and in fact, to have continuance for ever, by the name, ſtile and title of “ *The Truſtees of the Baptiſt* “ *Church in* Montgomery *townſhip, in the county of* Phi“ ladelphia.”

And be it further enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That the ſaid Corporation, and their ſucceſſors, by the name, ſtile and title aforeſaid, ſhall for ever hereafter be perſons able and capable in law, as well to take, receive and hold, all and all manner of lands, tenements, rents, annuities, franchiſes and other hereditaments, which at any time or times heretofore have been granted, bargained, ſold, enfeoffed, releaſed, deviſed, or otherwiſe conveyed to the ſaid Baptiſt Church in *Montgomery* townſhip, and county aforeſaid, or to the religious Congregation worſhipping therein, now under the paſtoral charge and care of the Reverend *David Loofborrow*, or to any other perſon or perſons to their uſe, or in truſt for them, and the ſame lands, tenements, rents, annuities, liberties, franchiſes, and other hereditaments, are hereby veſted and eſtabliſhed in the ſaid Corporation and their ſucceſſors for ever, according to their original uſe and intention. And the ſaid Corporation and their ſucceſſors are hereby declared to be ſeized and poſſeſſed of ſuch eſtate and eſtates therein, as in and by the reſpective grants, bargains, ſales, enfeoffments, releaſes, deviſes or other conveyances thereof, is or are declared, limited or expreſſed; as alſo that the ſaid Corporation and their ſucceſſors aforeſaid, at all times hereafter, ſhall be capable and able to purchaſe, have, receive, take hold and enjoy, in fee ſimple, or of any leſſer eſtate or eſtates, any lands, tenements, rents, annuities, liberties, franchiſes and other hereditaments, by the gift, grant, bargain, ſale, alienation, enfeoffment, releaſe, confirmation or deviſe of any perſon or perſons, bodies corporate and politic, capable and able to make the ſame; and further, that the ſaid Corporation may take and receive any ſum or ſums of money, and any manner or portion of goods and chattels, that have or ſhall be given or bequeathed to them by any perſon or perſons, bodies politic and corporate, capable to make a bequeſt or gift thereof; ſuch money, goods and chattels to be laid out by them in a purchaſe or purchaſes of lands, tenements, meſſuages, houſes, rents, annuities or hereditaments, to them and their ſucceſſors for ever.

Provided always, and be it further enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That in the diſpoſal and application of the public monies of the ſaid Corporation, or in the making ſale or diſpoſition of any part or parcel of the real or perſonal eſtate of the ſaid Corporation for any purpoſes, and public intimations being given to the Congregation attending the worſhip of ſaid Church as herein after is directed, the conſent and concurrence of the major part of the ſaid Congregation then met, and qualified as herein after is directed, ſhall be had and obtained; and the votes herein after directed to be taken ſhall be by ballot, and alſo that the ſaid Truſtees, in like manner qualified, ſhall be admitted to vote therein as members of the ſaid Congregation.

And be it further enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That the ſaid Truſtees and their ſucceſſors, or a majority of them, from time to time, after public intimation given the preceding Lord's-day, commonly called *Sunday*, from the deſk or pulpit of the ſaid Church, immediately after divine ſervice, before the Congregation is diſmiſſed, or after regular notice in writing left at the houſe of each Truſtee, and the particular buſineſs having been mentioned at leaſt one meeting before, be authoriſed and impowered, and they are hereby authoriſed and empowered, to make rules and bye-laws, and ordinances, and to do every thing needful for the good government and ſupport of the ſecular affairs of the ſaid Church.

Provided always, That the ſaid rules, bye-laws and ordinances, or any of them, be not repugnant to the laws of this Commonwealth, and that all their proceedings be fairly and regularly entered into a Church book to be kept for that purpoſe; and alſo that the ſaid Truſtees, and their ſucceſſors, by a majority of them when met as aforeſaid, after ſuch intimation or notice as aforeſaid, be authoriſed and empowered, and they are hereby authoriſed and empowered to elect and appoint from among themſelves a Preſident, and alſo to elect and appoint from among themſelves or others, a Treaſurer and Secretary, and the ſame Preſident, Treaſurer and Secretary, or any of them, at their pleaſure, to remove, change, alter or continue, as to them, or a majority of them ſo met as aforeſaid, from time to time, ſhall ſeem to be moſt for the benefit of the ſaid Church and Corporation.

And be it further enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That the ſaid Corporation, and their ſucceſſors, ſhall have full power and authority to make, have and uſe one common ſeal, with ſuch device and inſcription as they ſhall think proper, and the ſame to break, alter and renew, at their pleaſure.

And be it further enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That the ſaid Corporation, and their ſucceſſors, by the name of "*The Truſtees of the Baptiſt Church in* Montgomery "*townſhip, in the county of* Philadelphia" aforeſaid, ſhall be able and capable in law to ſue and be ſued, plead and be impleaded, in any Court or Courts, before any Judge or Judges, Juſtice or Juſtices, in all and all manner of ſuits, complaints, pleas, cauſes, matters and demands, of whatſoever nature, kind or form they may be, and all and every matter and thing therein, in as full and effectual a manner as any other perſon or perſons, bodies politic or corporate, within this Commonwealth, may or can do.

And be it further enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That the ſaid Corporation ſhall always conſiſt of five members, called and known by the name of "*The Truſtees of the* "*Baptiſt Church in* Montgomery *townſhip, in the county of* "Philadelphia," and the ſaid members ſhall, at all times hereafter, be choſen by ballot, by a majority of ſuch members met together of the ſaid Congregation, as are ſtated worſhippers with the ſaid Church for not leſs than the ſpace of one year, and have paid the ſum of *Seven Shillings and Six-pence* towards the ſupport of the ſaid Church, and ſhall not at any time of voting be more than one half year in arrears for the ſame.

And be it further enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That the ſaid *David Loſborrow, Iſaac James, Peter Evans, Jenkin Evans* and *George Smith*, the firſt and preſent Truſtees hereby incorporated, ſhall be and continue Truſtees aforeſaid, until they be removed in manner following, *that is to ſay,* That all and every of the Truſtees herein firſt named and appointed ſhall ceaſe and diſcontinue, and their appointment determine on the firſt *Monday* in the month of *May*, which will be in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-four, upon which day a new election ſhall be had and held, of ſo many others in their ſtead and place, by a majority of the perſons met and qualified agreeable to the true intent and meaning of this act, to vote and elect as aforeſaid, yearly and every year for ever.

Provided always, That the Paſtor or Paſtors of the ſaid Church, for the time being, ſhall be entitled to vote equally with any member of the ſaid Church or Congregation.

And provided alſo, That all and every perſon or perſons, qualified as aforeſaid to vote and elect, ſhall and may be capable and able to be elected a Truſtee aforeſaid, except in caſe of the ſaid Church having two Paſtors, and one of them to be eligible at the ſame time.

Provided always, That when ever any vacancy happens by the death, refuſal to ſerve, or removal of any one or more of the Truſtees aforeſaid, purſuant to the directions of this act, an election ſhall be held of ſome fit perſon or perſons in his or their place and ſtead, ſo dying, refuſing or removing, as ſoon as conveniently can be done; and that the perſon or perſons ſo elected ſhall be, remain and continue as a Truſtee or Truſtees aforeſaid, ſo long without a new election, as the perſon or perſons, in whoſe place and ſtead he or they ſhall have been ſo elected as aforeſaid, would or might have continued and remained, and no longer; and that in all caſes of a vacancy happening by the means in this act laſt mentioned, the remaining Truſtees ſhall be empowered to call a meeting of the electors, for ſupplying the ſaid vacancy, ſuch meeting to be notified and publiſhed in like manner as herein before is directed and appointed for notifying and publiſhing the meeting of the Truſtees.

Provided always, and it is hereby enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That the clear yearly value or income of the meſſuages, houſes, lands, tenements, rents, annuities, or other hereditaments and real eſtate of the ſaid Corporation ſhall not exceed the ſum of *One Thouſand Pounds*, lawful money of the State of *Pennſylvania*, to be taken and eſteemed excluſive of the monies ariſing from the contributions belonging to the ſaid Church, and alſo excluſive of the monies ariſing from the opening of the ground or burials; which ſaid money ſhall be received by the Truſtees, and diſpoſed of by them in the manner herein before directed, purſuant to the votes of the members of the ſaid Church or Congregation, duly qualified to vote and elect as aforeſaid.

TO BE LETT,

A Part of a HOUSE,

In a genteel Part of the City, with or without Furniture. Enquire of the Printers. † 1 w.

STRAYED or STOLEN,

ON Sunday laſt, a ſmall red cow, with a white face. She is very quiet and gentle. Whoever brings her to the ſubſcriber, in Third-ſtreet, near Vine-ſtreet, ſhall receive TWENTY SHILLINGS Reward.

JACOB RUSH.

Philadelphia, July 1, 1783. ¶

To the PRINTERS throughout the UNITED STATES.

GENTLEMEN,

I AM deſirous of recommending to you the inſertion of the following part of a letter. It was written by a gentleman of eſtabliſhed honor and integrity, and a ſincere friend to the cauſe and character of America, to his friend in Fairfax, in Virginia, and was occaſioned by the inſtructions given from that place to their members in Aſſembly, the 30th of May laſt, as you will ſee by the concluſion of it. It has a turn of thinking and expreſſion which is rather new, and, though I ſincerely hope there may be no occaſion of applying them to any other place, than that to which they are addreſſed, yet it may ſerve as a beacon to others, to avoid the rock on which national reputation may be ſhip-wrecked.

I am, Gentlemen, your's, &c.

S. C.

Extract of a letter, &c.

"It now remains to be proved whether the people of America are an honeſt people or not, and whether they have in them the true principles of faith, honor and gratitude, or only the unſubſtantial profeſſions of what they do not poſſeſs; whether virtue be an empty, hackneyed name, proſtituted to the purpoſes of paſſion, party and deſign; or whether it has a national exiſtence among the citizens of this new world.

"There is now a criſis of the moſt delicate nature taking place: The criſis of moral and national reputation: And tho' I am ardent in my wiſhes for the iſſue, I ſhould be exceedingly happy could I ſay, I was equally as ſanguine in my hopes.

"The cauſe of America was beyond exception juſt; it now remains to know whether the people are ſo: For it is on the union or diſunion of thoſe two points, that the character of the country will ſtand with luſtre, or fall with diſgrace.

"To be jealous of power, which is now, with ſome, the cant phraſe of the day, and is very unmeaningly inſinuated in your inſtructions, is a paſſion which may be poſſeſſed by the braveſt or the baſeſt mind, for the beſt or the worſt of purpoſes. It belongs as much, and perhaps more, to the conſpirator, than to the patriot. The envious wretch, who can bear no equal, and hates all merit but his own, is never free from it; and he who wants to avoid a duty, which the circumſtances of his country calls for, will affect to be jealous of power, as a pretence for his delinquency. It is, therefore, in itſelf no virtue, and in its beſt ſtage is but a vice refined. I never knew a man who had much of this jealouſy of power in him, but I could diſcover a littleneſs of ſoul, an envioufneſs of heart, a fractiouſneſs of temper, and a fondneſs for himſelf, at the bottom.

"But if we muſt deify a vice, and give it a place in the pantheon of America, pray let us, for our honor's ſake, put it in the moſt obſcure corner of the building, and never let its ſneaky viſage be ſeen, until the amiable goddeſs CONFIDENCE gives ſome ſymptoms of ſickneſs. He would be a fool and a wretch of a huſband that ſhould, the morning after his marriage, place the figure of jealouſy in his houſe, to ſecure the fidelity of his wife.

"There is ſome conſiſtency in being jealous of power in the hands of thoſe who aſſume it by birth, or without our conſent, and over whom we have no controul, nor the power of removal, as was the caſe with the crown of England over America. But to be jealous of thoſe whom we chuſe, the inſtant we have choſen them, ſhews either the folly of our choice, or the abſurdity of our politics; and that in the tranſition from monarchy to a republic, we have unfortunately baſtardized our ideas, by placing jealouſy where we ought to place confidence.

"If a man does not do his duty, remove him; if he tranſgreſſes it, puniſh him; but this little, mean, ſneaking, and ſneaky temper of jealouſy, this poiſon to human happineſs, and which in a thouſand inſtances, for one to the contrary, is only the ſtalking horſe of party and private deſign, ought either to be baniſhed from among us, or admitted only with the utmoſt caution.

"But if we muſt be jealous, pray let us be jealous of our character and honor, leſt, from our negligence of thoſe things, or our diſregard to them, the world ſhould hereafter call us cheats, and ſay that our politics were managed to get and borrow every thing we could, and pay no-body.

"The independence of America has been very cheaply obtained, and, beſides this, ſhe has received extraordinary helps, without any expence to her. A debt, then, of thirty or forty million of dollars at the end of eight years war, cloſing with every ſucceſs ſhe could wiſh for, and more than ſhe expected, an univerſal trade, and in the ſovereign poſſeſſion of a country which before was added to the ſovereignty of another, is, I ſay, compared with the advantages gained, a trifle.

"The leſs, then, this trifle is, the greater will be the diſgrace not to adopt meaſures to diſcharge it. But we are jealous of the power of Congreſs, ſays ſome cunning minded modern politician. No, Sir, he is not jealous of the power of Congreſs---but he wants to play the cheat, and he wants a pretence for doing it----He wants to draw his neck from the collar, and leave the burthen on other people's ſhoulders-----He wants the bleſſings of independence at other people's expence, and the benefit of an univerſal trade without paying any thing for it; and moſt probably too he wants to get into power, by meanly and treacherouſly undermining thoſe who have been preferred before him.

"But it is impoſſible the world can either be long duped or miſtaken; the real character of the States muſt come out, and I moſt earneſtly and devoutly wiſh it may be ſuch as they may collectively and ſeverally have cauſe to glory in.

"O never fear it, ſay ſome; yes, but I do fear it, I ſee cauſe to fear it. This bug-bear of the power of Congreſs, which, God knows, and every one of us knows, is the moſt flimſey tale of a falſhood ever invented, can only be invented for a bad purpoſe. It is a trick contrived to cheat with, and nothing elſe.

"Congreſs, beſet at all times with a thouſand difficulties, have, nevertheleſs, gone through the war, and concluded a peace. In the courſe of it they have been obliged to borrow money in France, in Holland, and at home, and happy did America then think herſelf that Congreſs was able to procure it for her. They have been obliged to poſtpone a great part of the pay of the army, until the war ſhould end, when the return of peace and the increaſe of trade ſhould enable the country to do it more eaſily. France has not only lent money, but has given money, and joined her arms in the conteſt; and Holland, by lending us money, has involved herſelf in a war diſaſtrous to her intereſt. This is a true and conciſe ſtate of the caſe. Do you not, Sir, begin to feel a bluſh riſing in your countenance, a tremulous apprehenſion beginning in your heart, leſt that which is to follow ſhould not be ſo honorable as that which is paſt.

"Congreſs have now laid before the States the amount of the monies borrowed, and the debt contracted, and recommended to them means for diſcharging it.

"Had they not done this, the clamour would have been, that they had ſuffered the honor of America to be ſtained for ever. That the people, proud of that honor, and determined to tranſmit it uninjured to poſterity, and deſirous of nothing ſo much, as ſecuring their future peace and the good affections of the world, by a juſt and grateful diſcharge of their debts and obligations, were ready to riſe up againſt them-----and now they have done it, the clamour is reverſed, at leaſt with you, and as a pretence for not complying, the cry is, O the power of Congreſs! O the power of fraud and nonſenſe! ſay I in return.

"If the character of America ſhould be ſacrificed in this inſtance, or her future happineſs diſturbed by it, the fault cannot be laid on thoſe we call tories,---it cannot be laid on the refugees,----it muſt reſt on the country itſelf, and on the whigs themſelves, and therefore it becomes every one of them to reflect that his individual honor and that of his country is at ſtake.

"There is no ſuch thing in the nature of our conſtitutions, either confederated or individual, or from the circumſtances of them, as granting money to Congreſs. The idea is a falſe one, when applied to a republic. Whatever money is raiſed in a republic is for public ſervice, and this which is now called for is to diſcharge a public debt. Does a man grant money when he pays his debts? Certainly not. A man's creditors may grant him indulgence, but he certainly grants them nothing by paying them.

"A grant means a gift, or preſent, done out of meer good will or good opinion. But here is a debt to be paid, which all America has contracted; and the States, in ſending up their money for that purpoſe, grant nothing. They have a right, and ought to ſay to their ſeveral delegates entruſted with the payment of it, "There, Gentlemen, is our part, and we direct you to ſee that it be applied, according to the purpoſe for which it is raiſed. We have tried very hard, but, however, we have done it; becauſe, being our duty, we would have no reproach fall on us for not fulfilling it; neither can we bear the reflection of having it ſaid, that we lay under obligations we do not diſcharge. You will immediately acknowledge the receipt of it, and furniſh us with accounts of its application. We have choſen you for this and other buſineſs of the State, becauſe we had confidence in your integrity, and in diſcharging this truſt, you will acquire our further confidence; but if you fail herein, your head, at leaſt, and perhaps your eſtate, muſt pay for it."

"This would be an honeſt and peremptory way of ſpeaking, and ſuch as people who do *their* duty have a right to uſe.—Now let us examine the contrary ſide.

"I am truly aſhamed to begin upon it. There is ſomething ſo exceedingly trickiſh, ſelfiſh, mean and low in it, that I feel foiled by it. A man never ought to act the raſcal even in jeſt; and we have that in our natures, which unfits us for the imitation of characters not natural to our minds. I know I ſhall make a bungling hand of it.—But the plain caſe is this—

"When a man wants to ſhift, he will ſet on foot a thouſand inventions. It will not do to tell the world that he intends to be diſhoneſt; but he will aſſign this excuſe, that excuſe, this pretence, that pretence, he will ſtretch a little, then a little more----Something has diſappointed him---but you may be ſure, Sir,---you may rely on it, Sir,---and ſo on, till all the changes are run through, and then, as the laſt reſource, he grows impertinent---calls himſelf a Gentleman----an independent Gentleman---keeps his doors locked---abuſes his friends---and puts his creditors to defiance.

"Now, what more is neceſſary to underſtand the inſtructions of Fairfax, than to compare them with this kind of conduct.

"When the addreſs of Congreſs, with the ſtatement of the public debt, and the means for diſcharging it (which is one of the beſt principled and liberal performances which have, at any time, come from that body) arrived among the people of Fairfax, they, inſtead of expreſſing their gratitude for the extraordinary aſſiſtance they have received during the war, and inſtead of honeſtly and cheerfully entering into the meaſures recommended for the diſcharge of their debt, and the ſupport of the public faith and character of America, inſtead, I ſay, of theſe things, which it was their duty to do, they attempt to ſhift that duty off in the following manner:

"We like not, ſay they, in their inſtructions, the language of the late addreſs from Congreſs to the different "States, and of the report of their Committee upon "the ſubject of revenue, publiſhed in the ſame pamphlet. "If they are carefully and impartially examined, they "will be found to exhibit ſtrong proofs of luſt of power. "They contain the ſame kind of arguments which were "formerly uſed in the buſineſs of ſhip money, to juſtify "the arbitrary meaſures of the race of Stuarts in England."

"The only remark neceſſary to be made on theſe inſtructions is, that they require no examination at all, to ſee that they are a moſt flimſey affectation of patriotiſm, flying in the face of truth, and calculated to cover one of the greateſt frauds and moſt ſcandalous actions a people can commit.

"If truth, honor and juſtice are to prevail over falſhood, diſgrace and diſhoneſty; if every thing which can inſpire the mind with virtuous emulation can triumph over things which can debaſe it; the ſhiftineſs of character, exhibited in thoſe inſtructions, will every where be held in deteſtation: For either let men be honeſt, as they ought to be, or act their diſhoneſty in buff.

I am, Sir, &c. &c.

BANK of NORTH-AMERICA,

JULY the 3d, 1783.

THE DIRECTORS of the BANK having declared a Dividend of Six and a Half per Cent. upon the Capital Stock for the half year, ending the 1ſt Inſt. the ſaid Dividend will be paid at the Bank, to the Stock Holders or their Repreſentatives, at any time after the 10th Inſtant.

[*The Printers on the Continent are requeſted to give this Advertiſement a place in their Papers.*]

SIX DOLLARS Reward.

STRAYED away from the ſubſcriber, living in Lower-Merion townſhip, Philadelphia county, on the 17th of June laſt, a brown MARE, ten years old laſt ſpring, 14 hands high, has two ſaddle marks on her back, ſhod before with old ſhoes, trots, paces and gallops. Whoever takes up ſaid mare, and delivers her to the ſubſcriber, or at the Sweeds-Ford, to Mr. Peter Holſton, ſhall receive the above reward, with all reaſonable charges, paid by §

PETER TREXLER.

Lower-Merion, July 2, 1783.

NEW-YORK, *July* 5.

Extract of a letter from Spithead, dated May 22, 1783.

"His Majeſty's ſhip Mercury, H. E. Stanhope, Eſq; Commander, is waiting to bring out the Definitive Treaty, and under orders to depart at a moment's warning."

PHILADELPHIA, *July* 9.

A ſpectator of the late confuſion in the city of Philadelphia, who wiſhes to blame neither Congreſs nor the Council of the State, begs leave to congratulate every friend to humanity upon the peaceable mode of ſettling the late diſpute between the Council and the ſoldiers. It has been remarked, that during the republican ages of Rome, which laſted ſeveral hundred years, there never was a ſingle life loſt in all the riots, mobs, revolts and mutinies, that were ſo frequent in that country. Too much tenderneſs cannot be ſhewn to the life of man. Count Saxe uſed to ſay, he had rather be ten days longer in taking a city by a ſiege, than loſe the life of a ſingle grenadier by taking it by ſtorm. Mr. Payne, in his Common Senſe, tell us, that republics, "by negociating miſtakes," prevent wars with each other. Why ſhould not the rulers of republics, by negociating revolts, prevent unneceſſary bloodſhed among their citizens. They are the fathers of the people, and ſhould be as tender of their lives, as of the lives of their children.

Friday laſt, being the Anniverſary of the Declaration of the Independence of America, the morning was uſhered in with ringing of bells, and the colours of the United States, with all thoſe of the different nations, belonging to ſhips in port (except thoſe of Great-Britain) were diſplayed in our harbour on the joyful occaſion; at noon there was a diſcharge of cannon, and his Excellency the Preſident and the Supreme Executive Council received at the Preſident's houſe, the compliments of the Magiſtracy, the officers of the army, a very large number of the officers of the militia, and other citizens. The concourſe of Gentlemen of the ſeveral orders before mentioned, on this occaſion, was exceedingly great, and what muſt give ſatisfaction to all true lovers of their country, all parties concurred, without diſtinction, in the moſt friendly manner, to teſtify their common joy on the auſpicious day. In the afternoon the Preſident gave an elegant entertainment to the Honorable the Council, all the Field officers of the city and neighbourhood, and ſeveral officers of the army.

At a Meeting of the Committee for the City and Liberties of Philadelphia, at the State-Houſe, June 30, 1783, *the following motion was agreed to, and ordered to the Preſs.*

The Committee for the City and Liberties of Philadelphia, deſirous that the Reſolutions of the Town-meeting held at the State-Houſe the 14th inſtant, ſhould be carried into full effect, do hereby give notice to all perſons falling within the deſcription of the 1ſt and 2d Reſolves of ſaid Town-meeting, that, unleſs they depart this State, within ten days after the date hereof, ſuch as may be found within this diſtrict after that time, will be dealt with in a proper manner.

The ſeveral Printers are deſired to give the foregoing a place in their papers, and to republiſh the 1ſt and 2d Reſolves of the Town-meeting above mentioned, that no one may plead ignorance.

1ſt. That we conſider it as inconſiſtent with the intereſt and dignity of the good people of this State, that any perſon who hath voluntarily withdrawn himſelf from this, or any of the United States of America ſince the 19th day of April, 1775, and hath joined the armies, or aided and abetted the meaſures employed by the King of Great-Britain againſt this country; or who hath been legally attainted, or expelled by this, or any of the United States, ſhould be ſuffered to return to, or reſide within the State of Pennſylvania.

2d. That we conſider it our duty as citizens and individuals, to prevent any ſuch perſons returning into this State; and we do ſolemnly determine and mutually pledge ourſelves to each other, to uſe all the means in our power, to expel with infamy, ſuch perſons, who now have or hereafter ſhall preſume to come among us, and the names of ſuch perſons be publiſhed in the news-papers of this city, by the Committee appointed to carry theſe Reſolves into execution.

Courts of Niſi Prius, Oyer and Terminer and General Goal delivery, are appointed to be held at Burlington, in and for the county of Burlington, on Tueſday, the 12th day of Auguſt next.

It is, ſays one of our correſpondents, exceedingly eaſy to ſay, after an affair is over, how it might have been prevented or ordered otherwiſe. The adjournment of Congreſs to Princetown may now be called precipitate, becauſe no miſchief has happened from the diſorders that were then beginning to prevail.---But information ſince and ſubſequent circumſtances have proved that miſchief *was intended*, or why did the two officers abſcond as ſoon as they found that their ſecret deſigns were diſcovered.

Suppoſe, on the contrary, that miſchief *had happened*, and a ſcene of tumult had enſued, which it was in the power of the city to have prevented had meaſures been concerted in time. In this caſe the communication of Congreſs to the Executive Council for the purpoſes of concerting thoſe meaſures, and preventing miſchief would have been highly applauded, and their adjournment, under the circumſtances in which they did adjourn, would have been conſidered by *every* body as an act of wiſdom. Is it, then the leſs ſo now?

The reaſon given for not calling the Militia, namely, that it requires three days notice, may be a juſtifiable reaſon to the Executive Council for not calling them, but it is equally as good a reaſon for the adjournment of Congreſs, becauſe it is a plain declaration that the laws of the State do not provide ſufficient ſecurity againſt ſudden riots; and certainly it would have been highly injudicious in Congreſs to have expoſed all the buſineſs and records of the continent, State papers, tranſactions with foreign nations, &c. to the hazard of three days, in the unſettled mannner things then appeared.

It is now very well known that neither Congreſs nor the Executive Council were the objects which thoſe who ſet the men on had in view, but who can tell when a riot begins where it is to end. The ſoldiers, it is true, thought of nothing but obtaining their pay, but this was not the object with their prompters, or why, as is before ſaid, did they ſo haſtily abſcond on being diſcovered.

It has been ſaid, in order to prove the adjournment precipitate, that at the time Congreſs appointed a Committee to confer with Council, there was only an "*appearance*" of diſorder, and that "no one violent act had been committed," on which it may be remarked,---

That the moſt dangerous and fatal of all riots, are thoſe which have in the beginning, a peaceable appearance, and can be ſupported at firſt by a fair pretence. Was not the city of London, about three years ago, thrown into the utmoſt conſternation and confuſion, hundreds of lives loſt, all the ſhops and courts of Juſtice ſhut up for 7 or 8 days, both Houſes of Parliament obliged to adjourn, and their King to withdraw himſelf to Windſor Caſtle, and all this occaſioned by a meeting in St. George's Fields, under the peaceable name of religion.

There always are in every populous city and country a number of looſe diſorderly characters ready to join in any tumult, or to make one, where they may have an opportunity of laying their hands on what is not their own; and had any thing of an actual riot began here, numbers of ſuch characters would have joined it, under the pretence of being ſoldiers, who never were, in the leaſt, connected with any part of the army; and thus, not only the city might have been expoſed to plunder, but the real and deſerving ſoldier to unmerited cenſure; and therefore the communication of Congreſs to the Executive Council, ſo far as it went to prevent both theſe effects, was a judicious proceeding; and if, on a conference, it appeared, that Council were not legally empowered to uſe the means neceſſary to prevent any miſchief or inſult that might happen within the ſpace of three days, the very reaſon, I ſay, muſt dictate to Congreſs, who as a body were charged with the affairs of the continent, the propriety of adjourning.

If any part of the buſineſs was unneceſſary, it was the proclamation, and it is rather to be wiſhed that Congreſs had adjourned without any other proclamation than a general one, to convene the next meeting at Princeton. Reaſons, if any were neceſſary, might have been given hereafter, and as the whole matter, at firſt, was involved in obſcurity and attended with difficulty, ſome time was neceſſary to unravel them.

But there is one reflection ariſing from this affair, which is very forcible, and merits the attention of the States.

There is no proviſion made in the Confederation for the reſidence or convenience of Congreſs. To whom, as a body, are delegated, and to whom are entruſted the greateſt and moſt important concerns, which America, now ſovereign and independent, has on her hands.

The States individually appoint their Delegates, and ſend them to find a reſidence per leave, and to depend for the ſafety of their perſons, and what is much more, the ſafety of their national concerns, on the will and pleaſure of ſome individual State. A ſituation which will always be attended with inconveniencies.

Is this conſiſtent with the honor or character of the States, either individually or collectively. Congreſs, to whom ſo much is entruſted, ought not to depend on ſo precarious a tenure. As we have made our way to empire ſolely by our union, and that union is the foundation ſtone of all we poſſeſs, and on which our independence ſtands, ought not, then, the Repreſentatives of that union to be ſo ſecurely and commodiouſly placed, that the buſineſs of the Continent may not, by any local circumſtance, be interupted.

CURIOUS ANECDOTE.

AN elderly, honeſt and very religious man, who now reſides in Weſt-Jerſey, ſome years ago took a voyage to *Nova Scotia*, where he was detained on buſineſs for eighteen months. Diſliking greatly the climate and the ſoil, he frequently *wondered*, for what particular uſe *that country* was created, as his pious principles led him fully to believe that *nothing* was created in vain. He thought and reflected, but thought and reflected to no purpoſe! *'till Time*, the great revealer of ſecrets, has abundantly to *his* ſatisfaction removed every difficulty, by diſcloſing that *Nova-Scotia* was created and ſpecially deſigned, by an over-ruling Providence, for the diſmal habitation of thoſe peſts of ſociety, the Tories, Refugees and Ingrates of America, where, on ground as *rocky* as their *hearts*, may they long continue, unacquainted with and forever ſecluded from the *Air* peculiarly enjoyed by the Sons and Daughters of Freedom.

NAVAL-OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA.

INWARD ENTRIES. Brig Mary, J. Buiſſen; Sloop Seaflower, S. Bangs; Brig Priſcilla, E. Fettyplace, Boſton. Brig Elſe Catherina, P. Krats, Hamburgh. Sloop Carolina, L. Luther; Sloop Defiance, B. Read, Rhode Iſland. Brig Swan, H. Goodhue, Hiſpaniola. Sloop Two Friends, P. Lyon; Sloop Sally, G. Holliſton; Sloop Three Friends, T. Baker; Sloop Two Friends, J. Wade; Ship Betſey, J. Pindar, New-York. Snow Elizabeth, ------ Huat, Rochelle. Sloop Scarborough, J. Stone, Falmouth, N. E. Sloop Sally, W. Stephens, Virginia. Sloop Salem, F. Boardman, Dominica. Brig Diana, H. Hayes, Jamaica. Brig Fanny, J. Gardner, Curracoa. Polacre L'Eſperience, J. Girard, Cape Francois. Brig Congreſs, W. Chavers, Newry. Brig Hazard, F. Hogard, Dunkirk.

OUTWARDS. Brig Bennington, H. Hawcy, St. Thomas. Brig Jane, P. Eldridge; Sloop Sally, E. Lundy; Sloop Betſey, W. Watſon; Brig Manilla, S. Starbuck; Ship Columbia, T. Hook, and Sloop Polly, J. Hyde, New-York. Brig Beckford, T. Kibett, London. Schooner Merchant, J. Harr, St. Dominica. Ship Queen of France, R. Dale, Teneriffe. Sloop Polly and Sally, M. Griffin, Auguſtine. Brig Diſpatch, J. Stillwell, Port-au-Prince. Ship Maria, J. Wilſon; Schooner, L'Heureuſe Sophia, M. Simcott, and Schooner Retour, C. Gibeon, Hiſpaniola. Schooner Induſtry, W. Morton; Sloop Ranger, H. Hodge, Boſton. Schooner George, H. Ruſt, Salem. Sloop Suſanna, W. Bunch, New-Providence. Ship Santo Dionicio, Francis Xavierde Mendorca, Amſterdam. Sloop Induſtry, S. Terry, Tortola. Schooner Relief, M. Height; Sloop Sally, J. Weſtcott; Sloop Betſey, J. Hathaway, Rhode-Iſland. Ship Mary, J. Muir, Virginia. Brig Braband Willuſten, S. Wolf, Baltimore.

Juſt publiſhed, and to be ſold by HALL *and* SELLERS, *at the New Printing-Office, in* Market-ſtreet, *and by* WILLIAM WOODHOUSE *Stationer, next Door to the Coffee Houſe, in* Front ſtreet, Philadelphia, *Price* One Dollar,

AHIMAN REZON

ABRIDGED and DIGESTED:

As a *Help to all that are, or would be*

FREE and ACCEPTED MASONS.

To which is added, A SERMON, preached in *Chriſt-Church, Philadelphia*, on *Monday, December* 28, 1778.

Publiſhed by Order of the GRAND LODGE of *Pennſylvania*,

By WILLIAM SMITH, D.D.

N. B. *Great Allowance made to thoſe who take a Quantity.*

NOTIFICATION.

AT a Meeting of a number of Mechanicks and Manufacturers, on Monday Evening laſt, at the Academy, it was deemed highly neceſſary and expedient, in the preſent ruinous ſituation of their affairs, that a general meeting of the Mechanicks and Manufacturers in the city and liberties of Philadelphia ſhould be convened at the State-Houſe, on Monday, the 14th inſtant, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, on buſineſs of the utmoſt importance to themſelves, to their families, and to their country. Their punctual attendance at the time and place abovementioned is moſt earneſtly requeſted.

TO BE SOLD,

At public Auction, THIS DAY, at twelve o'clock, at the Coffee-houſe,

ANEW two ſtory brick TENEMENT, with a Kitchen and Lot of Ground, ſituated on the north ſide of Shreiver-ſtreet, between Arch and Race ſtreets, and near to Eighth-ſtreet; containing in breadth 16 feet and 6 inches, and in depth 45 feet. The houſe ſtands high and airy, and commands an agreeable proſpect of that part of the city.

Likewiſe, one other Lot of Ground, nearly joining to the above, ſituated on the eaſt ſide of Delaware Eighth-ſtreet, between Race and Arch-ſtreets aforeſaid; containing in breadth 15 feet, and in depth 49 feet and 6 inches, to a five foot alley, leading into Shreiver-ſtreet, with the privilege of ſaid alley and ſtreet. This and the above lot are both ſubject to a yearly ground rent of Two and Two-ninths Piſtoles.

July 5, 1783. § 1 w JOHN BAYARD, Auctioneer.

FOR CORK,

The Ship FAVORITE,

ANEW double decked veſſel, well calculated for carrying Paſſengers, and would take ſome Freight, great part of her cargoe being already engaged. For terms apply to ALEXANDER NESBITT, and Co. in Front-ſtreet, below Walnut-ſtreet, or to Capt. VALLANCE, at Huddle's Wharff. †

FOR SALE,

An excellent BRASS BELL,

Of fifty weight, fit for either a SCHOOL-HOUSE or SHIP.

Enquire of the Printers.

Watch and Clock Tools and Materials,

of different kinds, to be SOLD, by

THOMAS HOWARD,

In *Second-ſtreet*, the fifth door above *Cheſnut-ſtreet*,

CONSISTING of Main Springs, Glaſſes, Fuſee Chains, Dial Plates, Keys, Hands, Files, Balance Wheels, and Fuſee Engines, Outfiſe Chains, Strings, Seals, &c. &c.

N. B. Clock and Watch work done as uſual on the moſt reaſonable terms. Stage-men and Shallop-men who bring Watches from the country to be repaired, by favouring him with their cuſtom, may have their own done gratis. †

Philadelphia, July 5, 1783.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to Public Sale, at the Houſe of William Lawrence, near the premiſes, on Wedneſday, the 16th inſtant, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, TWENTY LOTS of GROUND, adjoining and near each other, ſituate between Vine-ſtreet and Spring Garden lands, and on Eighth-ſtreet from the river Delaware; taken in execution as the property of John Reed, by

WILLIAM WILL, Sheriff.

N. B. A plan of the Lots, particularly deſcribed, may be ſeen at the Sheriff's office, and at the place of ſale.

Philadelphia, July 5, 1783.

BY virtue of a Writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to Public Sale, at the Coffee Houſe, on THURSDAY the 17th inſtant, at 12 o'clock, TWO FRAME MESSUAGES and LOT of GROUND, ſituate in Southwark, on the weſt ſide of Front-ſtreet, nearly oppoſite the ſign of the Blue Bell, containing 31 feet on Front-ſtreet, and 77 feet deep, bounded eaſtward by Front-ſtreet, ſouth and weſtward by ground of Joſeph Wharton, &c. ſaid to be an excellent ſtand for a ſtore; ſubject to a yearly groundrent of 20l. lawful money of Pennſylvania, payable to ---- Wharton; taken in execution as late the eſtate of George Campbell, deceaſed, by

WILLIAM WILL, Sheriff.

To be SOLD by public Vendue,

At the COFFEE-HOUSE, on the 23d day of July inſtant, at 7 o'clock in the evening, if not ſold before at private ſale,

ABOUT 7 acres of good mowable MEADOW GROUND, under good fence, ſituate on the road to Glouceſter, bounded by the Delaware, Hay-Creek, and the ſaid road, diſtant about one and a half miles from the city, the creek navigable to ſaid tract. For terms apply to the ſubſcriber, living in Queen-ſtreet, near Water-ſtreet, Southwark, or to ELIJAH BROWN, at his office in Pine-ſtreet, oppoſite the Friends Meeting-houſe.

July 8, 1783. † JOHN PLANKINHORN.

FOR SALE,

A FARM, in Providence townſhip, Philadelphia county, about 20 miles from the city, on the Norrington road, adjoining John Baker, and the line of Providence and Norrington townſhips, containing about 100 acres, on which are a good ſquare log houſe, with a cellar under it, a ſtone milk-houſe and chamber over it, a well and pump of good water, an excellent ſtone barn, ſtable and cow-houſe, with a good orchard, ſituated in a healthy part of the country; there are about 22 acres of good timber, the reſt fit for tillage or paſture. A good title, and a reaſonable time will be given to the purchaſer, on giving ſecurity, if required. For further particulars enquire of *John Barclay* in Water-ſtreet, or *Thomas Rees* Eſq; on Perkioming. Francis Lally, who lives on the premiſes, will ſhew it to any perſon who applies.

N. B. If not ſold at private ſale before the 2d of September next, it will be ſold at the Coffee-houſe, at one o'clock, on that day.

July 1, 1783.

To be Sold at Private Sale,

A very valuable tract of WOODLAND,

CONTAINING One Hundred and Fifty Acres, part whereof is ſituate in Weſt-Nottingham Townſhip, in the County of Cheſter, and the other part in Little Britain Townſhip, in the County of Lancaſter, in the State of Pennſylvania, joining land of Thomas Coulſton and others, having the uſual allowance for roads and highways. The ſaid tract of Land has the Octara a Creek running through it, and is about Twenty five miles from Chriſtiana Bridge; is very handy to a Griſt Mill, there being one on the adjoining plantation; and has likewiſe the appearance of a Copper Mine on it, the ore of which may be ſeen by applying to the ſubſcriber, by whom a legal and indiſputable title will be made to the purchaſer. For further information, enquire of the ſubſcriber, living on the weſt ſide of Front-ſtreet, above Market-ſtreet, in the city of Philadelphia, or of John Todd, living at the South-Eaſt corner of Cheſnut and Fourth-ſtreets, in the ſaid city. JOHN PRIEST.

N. B. If the ſaid tract of land is not ſold by private ſale before the ſecond day of Auguſt next, it will then be ſold by public ſale at the Coffee-Houſe, between the hours of five and ſix in the afternoon. §

ALL perſons indebted to the Eſtate of DAVID REGESTER, late of the townſhip of Edgmont, and county of Cheſter, deceaſed, either by bond, note or book debt, are hereby required to make ſpeedy payment, or they will be dealt with as the law directs; likewiſe all perſons having any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring in their accounts to us, the ſubſcribers, that they may be ſettled and paid.

July 1, 1783. GEORGE BISHOP, }
§ JOSEPH BLACK, } Adminiſtrat.

WHEREAS JANE HARTNESS, alias DARAGH, hath ſold and carried off in a clandeſtine manner the goods and effects of the ſubſcriber, given away or ſold his creatures, denies her marriage, and has left his houſe and refuſes to live with him. Theſe are to warn all perſons not to be concerned with her on his account, and whoſoever has received any part of his effects to reſtore them immediately, or be proſecuted as felons; none are to credit nor pay her any part of his debts, nor commence ſuit or ſuits in his or her name, as I will not allow nor admit, but proſecute ſuch perſons as clandeſtine dealers. Given under my hand at Oxford townſhip, Cheſter county, State of Pennſylvania,

July 1, 1783. ¶ JAMES HARTNESS.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

WAS STOLEN out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, living in Straſburgh townſhip, Lancaſter county, on the night of the 26th inſt. a dark bay HORSE, 5 years old this fall, neither brand nor ear-mark, his mane hangs on both ſides of his neck, very large hoofs, never was ſhod, paces and trots. Whoever will deliver the ſaid horſe together with the thief to the ſubſcriber, or to Stophel Heager, in the borough of Lancaſter, ſhall be entitled to the above reward, or *Four Dollars* for the horſe, and reaſonable charges, paid by

June 27, 1783. † JOHN BRACKBILL.

WAS taken up the 9th of June laſt, on the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Germantown, Three HOGS. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away. § ANTHONY JOHNSON.

⁂ The Members of the PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY are requeſted to meet, on Friday Evening next, at ſeven o'Clock, at the Univerſity.

Juſt Publiſhed, and now Selling at BELL's *Book-Store, near St. Paul's Church, in Third-Street, Philadelphia,*

SERMONS
To MINISTERS OF STATE.
By the Author of SERMONS TO ASSES.

Dedicated to Lord North, Prime Miniſter of England, for the uſe of the religious, political and philoſophical Rationaliſts, in Europe and America.

Preach the Goſpel to every Creature.---MARK xvi. 16. *I have called you Gods, and all of you the Children of the* HIGHEST: *But ye ſhall die like men, and fall like one of the Princes.*---PSAL. lxxxii. 6.

PRICE HALF A DOLLAR.

N. B. A conſiderable variety of the neweſt PUBLICATIONS, in Hiſtory, Travels, Voyages, Novels, Arts, Sciences and Entertainment; with Latin and Engliſh Claſſics; alſo Books in all Languages: May be had at BELL's Book Store, near St. Paul's Church, in Third-Street, PHILADELPHIA. ¶

BY virtue of a Writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be ſold at public ſale, on the 16th day of this inſtant (July) on the premiſes, A certain Meſſuage, Plantation or Tract of Land, ſituate in Charleſtown townſhip, containing 179 acres, more or leſs, bounded by lands of Edward Lane, ------------- and others; late the eſtate of Thomas Roſiter, but ſeized and taken in execution, and to be ſold by

Cheſter, July 1, 1783. § JOHN GARDNER, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a Writ of Levari Facias to me directed, will be ſold at public vendue, on the 17th day of this inſtant (July) on the premiſes, A certain Meſſuage or Tenement, Plantation and Tract or Parcel of Land, and Meadow Ground thereunto belonging, ſituate in the townſhip of Ridley, containing, by eſtimation, 113 acres, more or leſs, bounded by lands of Iſaac Hendrickſon and others; late the eſtate of Swan Culin, deceaſed, ſeized and taken in execution, and to be ſold by

Cheſter, July 1, 1783. § JOHN GARDNER, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a Writ of Levari Facias to me directed, will be ſold at public vendue, on the 18th day of July inſtant, on the premiſes, A certain Meſſuage or Tenement, Plantation and Tract, or Parcel of Land thereunto belonging, containing forty acres, more or leſs, ſituate in Chicheſter townſhip, bounded by John Talbert and others; late the eſtate of John Wilkins; ſeized and taken in execution, and to be ſold by

Cheſter, July 1, 1783. § JOHN GARDNER, Sheriff.

BY Virtue of ſeveral Writs of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be ſold, on the 9th day of July next, on the premiſes, A certain Meſſuage, Plantation or Tract of Land, ſituate in Eaſt Marlborough townſhip, containing about 100 acres, be the ſame more or leſs, bounded by lands of Jonathan Johnſton, Caleb Penick and others; late the eſtate of Ezekiel Bowen, but ſeized and taken in execution, and to be ſold by

Cheſter, June 23, 1783. § JOHN GARDNER, Sheriff.

BY Virtue of a Writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be ſold, on the 10th day of July next, on the premiſes, A certain Meſſuage and Lot of Ground, ſituate in Kennet townſhip, containing about two acres, more or leſs, bounded by lands of Abraham Taylor and others; late the property of Jeſſe Mendenhall, but ſeized and taken in execution, and to be ſold by

Cheſter, June 23, 1783. § JOHN GARDNER, Sheriff.

BY Virtue of a Writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be ſold, on the 11th day of July next, on the premiſes, A certain Meſſuage, Plantation or Tract of Land, ſituate in Charleſtown townſhip, containing about 120 acres, more or leſs, bounded by lands of Moſes Coats and others; late the eſtate of Frederick Buzzard, but ſeized and taken in execution, and to be ſold by JOHN GARDNER, Sheriff.

Cheſter, June 23, 1783. §

BY Virtue of a Writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be ſold, on the 14th day of July next, on the premiſes, A certain Lot or Piece of Land, ſituate in Weſt Whiteland townſhip, containing about five acres, more or leſs, bounded by lands of George Thomas and others; being a part of the lands late of Samuel James, deceaſed, but ſeized and taken in execution, and to be ſold by JOHN GARDNER, Sheriff.

Cheſter, June 23, 1783. §

BY Virtue of ſeveral Writs of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be ſold, on the 15th day of July next, on the premiſes, A Certain Meſſuage, Plantation or Tract of Land, ſituate in Weſt Fallowfield townſhip, containing about 307 acres, more or leſs, bounded by lands of -- ----------- and others; late the eſtate of Robert M'Elheney, but ſeized and taken in execution, and to be ſold by JOHN GARDNER, Sheriff.

Cheſter. June 23, 1783. §

Saliſbury townſhip, Lancaſter county, June 24, 1783.

A ROBBERY.
FIFTY POUNDS *Reward.*

BROKE open, on the night of the 23d inſtant, and ſtolen from the ſubſcriber, the following ſums of money and other articles, viz. between Three Hundred and Fifty and Four Hundred Pounds in gold, amongſt which were two Johanneſſes, two milled Doubloons, and one half ditto, the remainder in Half Joes, Engliſh Guineas, half ditto, and a few French ditto, about Seventy or Eighty Pounds in Spaniſh Dollars and French Crowns, together with ſome ſmall money, and between Twenty and Thirty Pounds State Money; a note given by Mr. Derringer, Contractor at Lancaſter, to Martin Hendrick, for Fourteen Pounds Fourteen Shillings, directed at the bottom to Mr. Thomas Buffington, Collector, one large looking glaſs, one ſilver mounted hanger, one pair ſilver buckles, new, three large ſilver table ſpoons, marked S. H. ſix ſilver tea ſpoons, marked S. H. ſix ditto new, the handles turned contrary to the bowl, not marked, half a loaf of ſugar and ſome lemmons; and ſome other articles not yet diſcovered. The above robbery was committed by four men armed with piſtols, one of which called by his companions by the name of Brown, a thick well ſet man, about 40 years of age, fair complexion, ſhort dark hair; had on a ſhort brown or claret coloured coat, two others were young ſlender made men, ſuppoſed between 20 and 30 years of age, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, appeared to be brothers, from their reſemblance to each other; one of them had on a light blue coat, wanting ſome of the buttons on the breaſt, corduroy breeches, his hair tied; the other of the above deſcribed young men had on a jean coat and white overalls; the fourth cannot be deſcribed, as he was not in the houſe. Whoever takes up and ſecures the above robbers, money and goods, ſhall have the above reward, or in proportion for any part of the money or goods, and Thirty Pounds only for the robbers upon conviction, by

† JOHN HOPKINS.

WAS FOUND, at or near to the Sign of the Buck Tavern, on the Lancaſter great road, on the 5th ultimo, A HANDSCREW. The owner or owners may have it again, by applying to the ſubſcriber, living in Weſt-Caln townſhip, Cheſter County. § MICHAEL BALDRIDGE.

Elegant Engravings.

Juſt imported, and to be SOLD by

JAMES REYNOLDS,

At his STORE, in Third-ſtreet, between Market and Arch-ſtreets,

A FEW Copies from the Paintings of that celebrated Genius, *John Taylor*, Eſq; of *Bath*, a Native of this City. Mr. Taylor's Reputation in Landſcape ſtands almoſt unrivalled in England, if not in all Europe. The Engravings from his Works, now offered, are executed by the firſt Artiſts in London, and are convincing Specimens of the ſuperior Greatneſs of his Abilities. The two ſmaller Plates are admirable Examples in the rural, pleaſing Stile, and the two larger in the Great and Sublime. To Perſons of Taſte in the polite Arts, theſe Performances cannot fail of giving the greateſt Satisfaction.

The ſmall Plates *One Guinea*;
The large Plates *Two Guineas* the Pair.

N. B. Theſe Engravings to be had either in Sheets, or neatly framed and glazed, by the ſaid James Reynolds. §

FISHING TACKLING,

Of all ſorts, for either ſea or river, to be SOLD by

JOHN HOWARD,

In Second ſtreet, three doors above Cheſnut-ſtreet,

WHERE Captains of veſſels and others may be ſupplied at the ſhorteſt notice, and on reaſonable terms. A proper allowance will be made to country ſtore keepers, and others who buy to ſell again.

N. B. Any perſon who has a quantity of FISH HOOKS to diſpoſe of, may meet with a purchaſer, by applying as above. ¶

At the Sign of the SPINNING WHEEL, on the Corner of Market and Third-ſtreets,

Warranted BOULTING CLOTHS,

With a general Aſſortment of

DRY GOODS,

To be SOLD cheap for Caſh, or the Honorable the Financier's Notes, for the Payment of the Army.

Juſt imported in the veſſels the Count Paul, and the Good Joſephoire, from Marſeilles; the Achilles, from Rochfort, and El Virgo del Carmé, from Genoa, and to be SOLD by

Terraſſon, Brothers & Co.

At their Store, in Water-ſtreet, three doors below Spruce-ſtreet,

A large Aſſortment of Dry Goods,

Too tedious to mention; beſides

LEMONS, Sirups,	Scented Waſh Balls, Soap,
Cordials, Sweet Oil,	Buckles. Pins, Needles, Haſps,
Capers, Anchovies, Olives,	Combs. &c. Window Glaſs,
Pickled Cucumbers,	Pipes. Shot, Nails, &c.
Swiſs Cheeſe, Muſcadel Wine,	Aſſorted Queen's Ware, Glaſſes,
Almonds, Raiſins, Figs,	Marble Mantle-Pieces, Slabs and Statues,
Currants, Pruins,	Elegant Paper Hangings,
Sugar Plumbs, preſerved Fruit,	Paper of different ſizes, for Regiſters, &c.
Coniac Brandy.	Drugs, Corks and Cork Wood,
White Wine Vinegar,	Cordage, Alicant Salt, &c.
Aſſorted ſweet-ſcented Waters,	
Powder, Pomatum, Spunges,	

Red and White Wine of various ſorts, in caſks and bottles.

For which, apply at the above mentioned ſtore, or at the Cellar under the Friends' Meeting, in Pine ſtreet. §

RUN AWAY, on the night of the 15th inſtant, from the ſubſcriber, living in Cæcil county, in the State of Maryland, near the head of Little Bohemia, A Negroe Man, named WILL, very black, fond of ſtrong liquor, about five feet and an half high, 37 years of age, but appears to be older: Had on, when he went away, new tow ſhirt and trowſers, and took with him a light coloured coat and breeches of homeſpun cloth, and other cloathing not known; he was purchaſed from Kent Iſland four years ago, and may have gone that way. Whoever takes up ſaid Negroe and brings him home, or ſecures him, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have THREE POUNDS Reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

June 27, 1783. § BENJAMIN SAPPINGTON.

WE, the ſubſcribers, appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Bucks county, to audit the accounts and adjuſt the demands of the creditors of Joſeph Tomlinſon, late of Wright's town, in the ſaid county, do hereby give notice, that we will expoſe to ſale by public vendue, at the houſe of Joſeph Smith, inn-keeper, in the ſaid townſhip, on the 9th day of Auguſt next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, a certain LOT or piece of LAND, ſituate in Upper Makefield townſhip, in the ſaid county, containing about 27 acres, about 9 acres thereof well timbered, the remainder cleared and improved, attached and ſecured as the property and eſtate of the ſaid Joſeph Tomlinſon. Any perſon deſirous to view the premiſes before the day of ſale, may apply to either of the ſubſcribers, living near the ſame.

And we do hereby give notice to all the creditors of the ſaid Joſeph Tomlinſon, that they produce their accounts to us on the day aboveſaid, or they will be excluded from any dividend of the ſaid Tomlinſon's eſtate.

July 1, 1783. ¶
JOSEPH CHAPMAN,
JOHN TERRY, jun.
WILLIAM LINTON, } Auditors.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

NEGROE CATO ran from his maſter, near the Head of Elk, Cæcil county, Maryland, on the 24th of May laſt, is a well ſet fellow, about 26 or 27 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, longiſh viſage, eyes prominent with a blemiſh in one of them, occaſioned by a hurt ſome years ago, heavy eyebrows and down look, perhaps can ſpeak Dutch, as he was bred in Albany county, State of New-York by Mr. Richard Spore, of whom he was bought about four years ago; he is a compleat farmer, and handy at making poſt and rail fence; it is thought he is furniſhed with a forged paſs, and will try to paſs for a freeman; a diſcovery of his ingenuity in another branch of buſineſs occaſioned his going off precipitately, therefore took no cloaths with him but what he had on, viz. tow ſhirt and trowſers, veſt without ſleeves and good ſhoes, but his invention will ſoon furniſh others. Whoever ſecures him in any goal within one year, and gives notice to the ſubſcriber, that he may be had again, ſhall receive the above reward, and if brought home, reaſonable charges, paid by ¶ 6 w. THOMAS MAY.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Uwchland townſhip, Cheſter county, State of Pennſylvania, on or about the 15th of this inſtant June, a young MARE, of a dark iron grey colour, neither brand nor ear-mark that is diſcernable, about 4 years old, and it may be has been rode ſome diſtance by ſome horſe thief. The owner coming, proving property and paying charges, may have her again.

27th 6th Month, 1783. † JAMES PACKER.

Philadelphia, June 30, 1783.

ALL thoſe that have any demands againſt the Eſtate of DAVID LEECH, deceaſed, late third Lieutenant of the Brigantine HOLKER, Mr. John Quinlin, Commander, to bring in their accompts properly atteſted; and thoſe that are indebted to ſaid Eſtate, are deſired to make ſpeedy payment to Alexander Rutherford, of Philadelphia, or to George Glaſpey, junior, near Newark, New-Caſtle County, on Delaware.

ALEXANDER RUTHERFORD, }
GEORGE GLASPEY, } Executors.

Salem, June 26, 1783.

THIRTY DOLLARS Reward.

ABSCONDED from his ſpecial bail, A certain DANIEL LEADS, formerly an inhabitant of Egg-Harbour, but late of Salem county; he is a tall, well made man, about 5 feet 11 inches high, and is about 31 years of age, has fair hair, wears faſhionable cloaths, is a good ſcholar, and underſtands ſurveying. Whoever apprehends ſaid Leads, and ſecures him in goal, in the county aforeſaid, ſhall have the above reward, and if in any other goal in America, and gives notice to the Printers hereof, ſo that the ſubſcriber, living in Elſinborough, Salem county, can get him again, ſhall have TWENTY DOLLARS Reward, paid by

¶ HENRY FIRTH.

LAST night was ſtolen out of the paſture of John Harris, in Willis-Town townſhip, Cheſter county, A ſmall dun HORSE, about 13 hands and an half high, 4 years old, paces, trots and canters very natural, a black liſt along his back, black mane and tail, and a ſmall ſtar in his forehead. Whoever takes up ſaid horſe and thief, ſo that the owner may get the horſe, and the thief be brought to juſtice, ſhall have TEN DOLLARS Reward, and for the horſe only, SIX DOLLARS, and reaſonable charges, if brought home, paid by

April 25, 1783. § PERSIFOR FRAZER.

Philadelphia, June 30, 1783.

R*AN away this morning, from his maſter, an apprentice lad, named* THOMAS JOLLEY, *by trade a Ship-rigger; had on, when he went away, a coarſe hat, a fine white ſhirt, a black jacket lined with red, a nankeen under jacket lined with white linen, new ozenbrigs trowſers, and half-worn ſhoes, with odd buckles in them. Whoever takes up ſaid apprentice, and delivers him to his maſter, or ſecures him in any goal, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have* FOUR DOLLARS *reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by* JOHN WIGMORE, *Ship-rigger on Cheſtnut-ſtreet wharff. All maſters of veſſels and others are forbid to harbour or carry him off at their peril, as they ſhall be anſwerable according to law.*

¶

June 27, 1783.

TAKEN out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, in the lower part of Amwell, near Joſeph Ott's ſmith's ſhop, on the evening of the 14th inſtant, a dark brown HORSE, about 14 hands and an half high, has a ſmall ſtar in his forehead, and a ſmall white ſpot on his off hind foot, and has a pair of ſhoes on his fore feet; he is a natural trotter, and is as well made for the geers as any horſe you will ſee. Whoever takes up the ſaid horſe and thief, and ſecures them, ſo that the owner may have his horſe again, ſhall have THREE POUNDS reward, and all reaſonable charges, paid by † CHRISTOPHER WARD.

CAME to the Plantation of Jonathan Thomas, in Lower Dublin, the 16th of this inſtant, a large brown HORSE, about 15 hands high. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

June 28, 1783. ‡ JONATHAN THOMAS.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, Briſtol townſhip, Philadelphia county, on the 11th day of June, a brindle COW, with a white face, and a ſlit in her right ear, ſmall horns, white feet, about 7 years old, gives ſome milk, and very poor. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away. JONATHAN ROBERTS. *June* 28. ‡

Southwark Auction.

TO-MORROW MORNING,
Will be Sold by Publick Auction,
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
MERCHANDIZE,
As USUAL; ALSO,
Houſhold Furniture & Wearing
APPAREL, &c. &c.

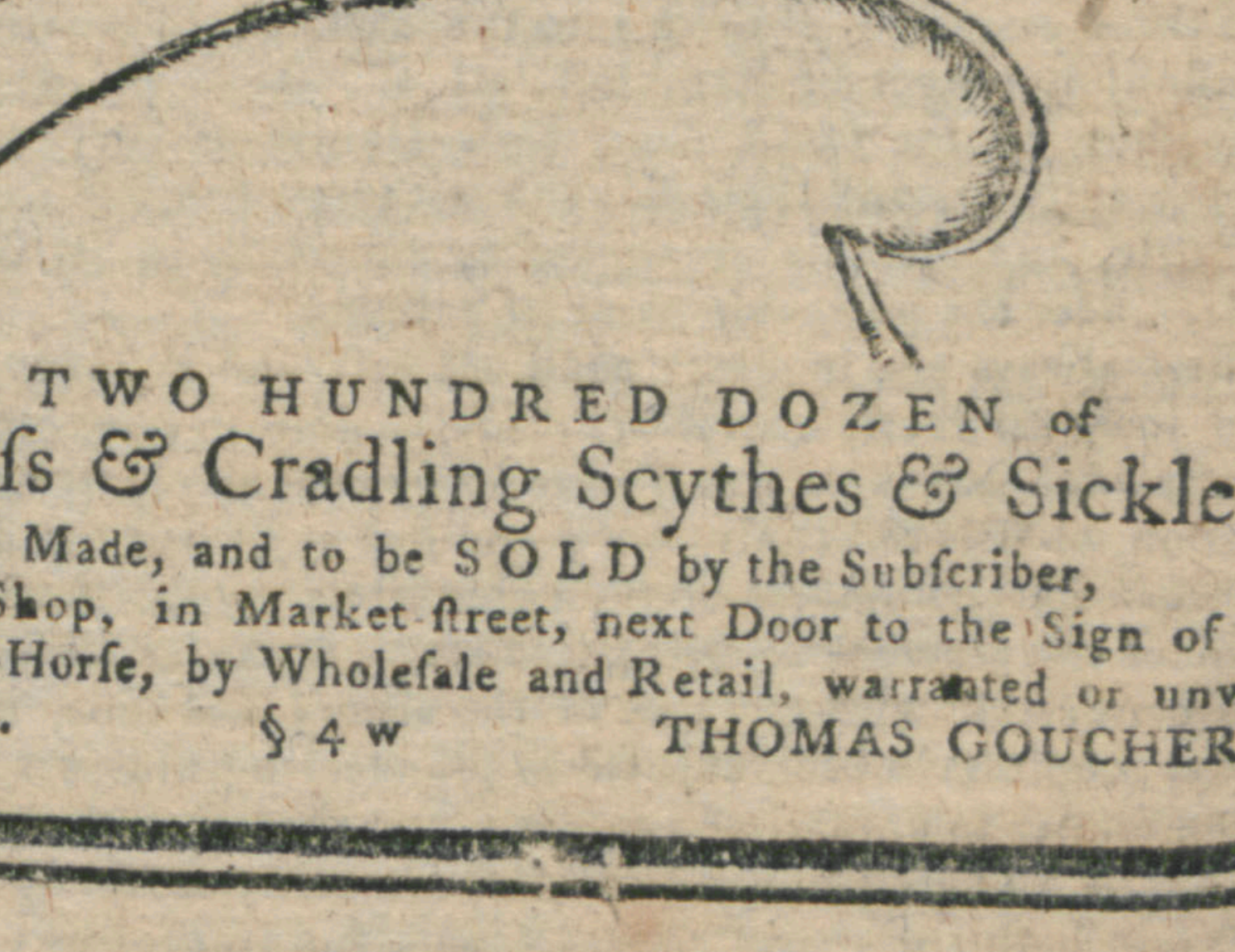
WILLIAM BROWN, Auctioneer.

SICKLES and SCYTHES,

EITHER by WHOLESALE or RETAIL, are prepared and ſold by the ſubſcriber at his ſhop in Front-ſtreet, a little below the Drawbridge, Philadelphia.

EVAN TRUMAN.

N. B. Said Truman makes all kinds of Mill-work, Smiths-bellows, &c. &c. &c. † 6 w.



TWO HUNDRED DOZEN of
Graſs & Cradling Scythes & Sickles
Made, and to be SOLD by the Subſcriber,
At his Shop, in Market-ſtreet, next Door to the Sign of the Black-Horſe, by Wholeſale and Retail, warranted or unwarranted. § 4 w THOMAS GOUCHER.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW-PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.

JULY. 1783. THE NUMB. 2770.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 16, 1783.

From the VIRGINIA GAZETTE, dated July 5.

(Circular.)

HEAD-QUARTERS, Newburgh, June 11, 1783.

SIR,

THE great object for which I had the honor to hold an appointment in the ſervice of my country being accompliſhed, I am now preparing to reſign it into the hands of Congreſs, and to return to that domeſtic retirement, which, it is well known, I left with the greateſt reluctance—a retirement for which I have never ceaſed to ſigh, through a long and painful abſence, and in which (remote from the noiſe and trouble of the world) I meditate to paſs the remainder of life in a ſtate of undiſturbed repoſe: but before I carry this reſolution into effect, I think it a duty incumbent on me, to make this my laſt official communication—to congratulate you on the glorious events which Heaven has been pleaſed to produce in our favour; to offer my ſentiments reſpecting ſome important ſubjects, which appear to me to be intimately connected with the tranquility of the United States; to take my leave of your excellency as a public character; and to give my final bleſſing to that country in whoſe ſervice I have ſpent the prime of my life; for whoſe ſake I have conſumed ſo many anxious days and watchful nights; and whoſe happineſs being extremely dear to me, will always conſtitute no inconſiderable part of my own.

Impreſſed with the livelieſt ſenſibility on this pleaſing occaſion I will claim the indulgence of dilating the more copiouſly on the ſubject of our mutual felicitation. When we conſider the magnitude of the prize we contended for, the doubtful nature of the conteſt, and the favourable manner in which it has terminated, we ſhall find the greateſt poſſible reaſon for gratitude and rejoicing: this is a theme that will afford infinite delight to every benevolent and liberal mind, whether the event in contemplation be conſidered as the ſource of preſent enjoyment, or the parent of future happineſs—and we ſhall have equal occaſion to felicitate ourſelves on the lot which Providence has aſſigned us whether we view it in a natural, a political, or moral point of light.

The citizens of America, placed in the moſt enviable condition, as the ſole lords and proprietors of a vaſt tract of continent, comprehending all the various ſoils and climates of the world, and abounding with all the neceſſaries and conveniencies of life, are now, by the late ſatisfactory pacification, acknowledged to be poſſeſſed of abſolute freedom and independency: they are from this period to be conſidered as the actors on a moſt conſpicuous theatre, which ſeems to be peculiarly deſignated by Providence for the diſplay of human greatneſs and felicity. Here they are not only ſurrounded with every thing which can contribute to the completion of private and domeſtic enjoyment, but Heaven has crowned all its other bleſſings by giving a fairer opportunity for political happineſs, than any other nation has ever been favoured with. Nothing can illuſtrate theſe obſervations more forcibly, than a recollection of the happy conjuncture of times and circumſtances under which our republic aſſumed its rank among the nations. The foundation of our empire was not laid in the gloomy age of ignorance and ſuperſtition, but at an epocha when the rights of mankind were better underſtood and more clearly defined than at any former period; the reſearches of the human mind after ſocial happineſs have been carried to a great extent; the treaſures of knowledge, acquired by the labours of philoſophers, ſages and legiſlators, through a long ſucceſſion of years, are laid open for our uſe, and their collected wiſdom may be happily applied in the eſtabliſhment of our forms of government; the free cultivation of letters, the unbounded extenſion of commerce, the progreſſive refinement of manners, the growing liberality of ſentiment, and above all, the pure and benign light of revelation, have had a meliorating influence on mankind and encreaſed the bleſſings of ſociety. At this auſpicious period the United States came into exiſtence as a nation, and if their citizens ſhould not be compleatly free and happy, the fault will be entirely their own.

Such is our ſituation, and ſuch are our proſpects; but notwithſtanding the cup of bleſſing is thus reached out to us; notwithſtanding happineſs is ours if we have a diſpoſition to ſeize the occaſion and make it our own; yet it appears to me, there is an option ſtill left to the United States of America, that it is in their choice, and depends upon their conduct, whether they will be reſpectable and proſperous, or contemptible and miſerable, as a nation. This is the time of their political probation; this is the moment when the eyes of the whole world are turned upon them: this is the moment to eſtabliſh or ruin their national character forever; this is the favourable moment to give ſuch a tone to our fœderal government as will enable it to anſwer the ends of its inſtitution; or this may be the ill-fated moment for relaxing the powers of the union, annihilating the cement of the confederation, and expoſing us to become the ſport of European politics, which may play one ſtate againſt another to prevent their growing importance, and to ſerve their own intereſted purpoſes; for, according to the ſyſtem of policy the ſtates ſhall adopt at this moment, they will ſtand or fall; and by their confirmation or lapſe it is yet to be decided, whether the revolution muſt ultimately be conſidered as a bleſſing or a curſe—a bleſſing or a curſe, not to the preſent age alone, for with our fate will the deſtiny of unborn millions be involved.

With this conviction of the importance of the preſent criſis, ſilence in me would be a crime; I will therefore ſpeak to your excellency the language of freedom and of ſincerity without diſguiſe; I am aware, however, that thoſe who differ from me in political ſentiment may perhaps remark, I am ſtepping out of the proper line of my duty, and they may poſſibly aſcribe to arrogance or oſtentation, what I know is alone the reſult of the pureſt intention; but the rectitude of my own heart, which diſdains ſuch unworthy motives, the part I have hitherto acted in life, the determination I have formed of not taking any ſhare in public buſineſs hereafter, the ardent deſire I feel, and ſhall continue to manifeſt, of quietly enjoying in private life, after all the toils of war, the benefits of a wiſe and liberal government, will, I flatter myſelf, ſooner or later, convince my countrymen, that I could have no ſiniſter views in delivering, with ſo little reſerve, the opinions contained in this addreſs.

There are four things which I humbly conceive are eſſential to the well being, I may even venture to ſay, to the exiſtence of the United States as an independent power.

1ſt. An indiſſoluble union of the ſtates under one fœderal head.

2dly. A ſacred regard to public juſtice.

3dly. The adoption of a proper peace eſtabliſhment. And

4thly. The prevalence of that pacific and friendly diſpoſition among the people of the United States which will induce them to forget their local prejudices and policies, to make thoſe mutual conceſſions which are requiſite to the general proſperity, and in ſome inſtances, to ſacrifice their individual advantages to the intereſts of the community.

Theſe are the pillars on which the glorious fabric of our independency and national character muſt be ſupported: liberty is the baſis; and whoever would dare to ſap the foundation or overturn the ſtructure, under whatever ſpecious pretexts he may attempt it, will merit the bittereſt execrations and the ſevereſt puniſhment which can be inflicted by his injured country.

On the three firſt articles I will make a few obſervations, leaving the laſt to the good ſenſe and ſerious conſideration of thoſe immediately concerned.

Under the firſt head, although it may not be neceſſary or proper for me in this place to enter into a particular diſquiſition of the principles of the union, and to take up the great queſtion which has been frequently agitated, whether it be expedient and requiſite for the ſtates to delegate a larger proportion of power to Congreſs, or not—yet it will be a part of my duty and that of every true patriot, to aſſert without reſerve, and to inſiſt upon the following poſitions: that unleſs the ſtates will ſuffer Congreſs to exerciſe thoſe prerogatives they are undoubtedly inveſted with by the conſtitution, every thing muſt very rapidly tend to anarchy and confuſion; that it is indiſpenſible to the happineſs of the individual ſtates, that there ſhould be lodged ſomewhere, a ſupreme power, to regulate and govern the general concerns of the confederated republic, without which the union cannot be of long duration; that there muſt be a faithful and pointed compliance on the part of every ſtate, with the late propoſals and demands of Congreſs, or the moſt fatal conſequences will enſue; that whatever meaſures have a tendency to diſſolve the union, or contribute to violate or leſſen the ſovereign authority, ought to be conſidered as hoſtile to the liberty and independency of America, and the authors of them treated accordingly; and laſtly, that unleſs we can be enabled, by the concurrence of the ſtates, to participate of the fruits of the revolution, and enjoy the eſſential benefits of civil ſociety, under a form of government ſo free and uncorrupted, ſo happily guarded againſt the danger of oppreſſion, as has been deviſed and adopted by the articles of confederation; that it will be a ſubject of regret that ſo much blood and treaſure have been laviſhed for no purpoſe, that ſo many ſufferings have been encountered without a compenſation, and that ſo many ſacrifices have been made in vain. Many other conſiderations might here be adduced to prove, that without an entire conformity to the ſpirit of the union, we cannot exiſt as an independent power—it will be ſufficient for my purpoſe to mention but one or two which ſeem to me of the greateſt importance: It is only in our united character as an empire, that our independence is acknowledged, that our power can be regarded, or our credit ſupported among foreign nations. The treaties of the European powers with the United States of America, will have no validity on a diſſolution of the union—we ſhall be left nearly in a ſtate of nature; or we may find by our own unhappy experience, that there is a natural and neceſſary progreſſion from the extreme of anarchy to the extreme of tyranny, and that arbitrary power is moſt eaſily eſtabliſhed on the ruins of liberty abuſed to licentiouſneſs.

As to the ſecond article which reſpects the performance of public juſtice, Congreſs have, in their late addreſs to the United States, almoſt exhauſted the ſubject; they have explained their ideas ſo fully, and have enforced the obligations the ſtates are under to render compleat juſtice to all the public creditors, with ſo much dignity and energy, that in my opinion no real friend to the honor and independency of America, can heſitate a ſingle moment reſpecting the propriety of complying with the juſt and honorable meaſures propoſed: if their arguments do not produce conviction, I know of nothing that will have greater influence; eſpecially when we recollect, that the ſyſtem referred to, being the reſult of the collected wiſdom of the continent, muſt be eſteemed if not perfect, certainly the leaſt objectionable of any that could be deviſed, and that if it ſhall not be carried into immediate execution, a national bankruptcy, with all its deplorable conſequences, will take place before any different plan can poſſibly be propoſed, and adopted. So preſſing are the preſent circumſtances! and ſuch is the alternative now offered to the ſtates!

The ability of the country to diſcharge the debts which have been incurred in its defence, is not to be doubted—an inclination, I flatter myſelf, will not be wanting; the path of our duty is plain before us: honeſty will be found, on every experiment, to be the beſt and only true policy; let us then, as a nation, be juſt; let us fulfil the public contracts, which Congreſs had undoubtedly a right to make for the purpoſe of carrying on the war, with the ſame good faith we ſuppoſe ourſelves bound to perform our private engagements; in the mean time, let an attention to the cheerful performance of their proper buſineſs as individuals and as members of ſociety, be earneſtly inculcated on the citizens of America; then will they ſtrengthen the hands of government, and be happy under its protection; every one will reap the fruit of his labours; every one will enjoy his own acquiſitions without moleſtation and without danger.

In this ſtate of abſolute freedom and perfect ſecurity, who will grudge to yield a very little of his property, to ſupport the common intereſts of ſociety, and enſure the protection of government? Who does not remember the frequent declarations at the commencement of the war, that we ſhould be compleatly ſatisfied, if at the expence of one half we could defend the remainder of our poſſeſſions? Where is the man to be found who wiſhes to remain indebted for the defence of his own perſon and property, to the exertions, the bravery, and the blood of others, without making one generous effort to repay the debt of honor and of gratitude? In what part of the continent ſhall we find any man, or body of men, who would not bluſh to ſtand up and propoſe meaſures purpoſely calculated to rob the ſoldier of his ſtipend, and the public creditor of his due? And were it poſſible that ſuch a flagrant inſtance of injuſtice could ever happen, would it not excite the general indignation, and tend to bring down upon the authors of ſuch meaſures, the aggravated vengeance of Heaven? If after all, a ſpirit of diſunion or a temper of obſtinacy and perverſeneſs ſhould manifeſt itſelf in any of the ſtates; if ſuch an ungracious diſpoſition ſhould attempt to fruſtrate all the happy effects that might be expected to flow from the union; if there ſhould be a refuſal to comply with the requiſitions for funds to diſcharge the annual intereſt of the public debts; and if that refuſal ſhould revive again all thoſe jealouſies, and produce all thoſe evils which are now happily removed. Congreſs, who have in all their tranſactions ſhewn a great degree of magnanimity and juſtice, will ſtand juſtified in the ſight of God and man; and the ſtate alone which puts itſelf in oppoſition to the aggregate wiſdom of the continent, and follows ſuch miſtaken and pernicious councils, will be reſponſible for all the conſequences.

For my own part, conſcious of having acted, while a ſervant of the public, in the manner I conceived beſt ſuited to promote the real intereſt of my country; having in conſequence of my fixed belief, in ſome meaſure pledged myſelf to the army, that their country would finally do them compleat and ample juſtice; and not wiſhing to conceal any inſtance of my official conduct from the eyes of the world, I have thought proper to tranſmit to your excellency the encloſed collection of papers, relative to the half pay and commutation granted by Congreſs to the officers of the army; from theſe commutations, my decided ſentiments will be clearly comprehended, together with the concluſive reaſons which induced me, at an early period, to recommend the adoption of this meaſure in the moſt earneſt and ſerious manner. As the proceedings of Congreſs, the army and myſelf, are open to all, and contain, in my opinion, ſufficient information to remove the prejudices and errors which may have been entertained by any, I think it unneceſſary to ſay any thing more, than juſt to obſerve that the reſolutions of Congreſs now alluded to, are undoubtedly as abſolutely binding upon the United-States as the moſt ſolemn acts of confederation or legiſlation. As to the idea, which I am informed has in ſome inſtances prevailed, that the half-pay and commutation are to be regarded merely in the odious light of a penſion; it ought to be exploded forever-- that proviſion ſhould be viewed, as it really was, a reaſonable compenſation offered by Congreſs, at a time when they had nothing elſe to give, to the officers of the army for ſervices then to be performed -it was the only means to prevent a total dereliction of the ſervice; it was a part of their hire, I may be allowed to ſay, it was the price of their blood and of your independency; it is therefore more than a common debt; it is a debt of honor; it can never be conſidered as a penſion or gratuity, nor be cancelled until it is fairly diſcharged.

With regard to a diſtinction between officers and ſoldiers, it is ſufficient that the uniform experience of every nation of the world, combined with our own, proves the utility and propriety of the diſcrimination: rewards in proportion to the aids the public derives from them, are unqueſtionably due to all its ſervants. In ſome lines, the ſoldiers perhaps have generally had as ample a compenſation for their ſervices, by the large bounties which have been paid to them, as their officers will receive in the propoſed commutation: in others, if beſides the donation of lands, the payment of arrearages of cloathing and wages (in which articles all the component parts of the army muſt be put upon the ſame footing) we take into the eſtimate the bounties many of the ſoldiers have received and the gratuity of one year's full pay, which is promiſed to all, poſſibly their ſituation (every circumſtance being duly conſidered) will not be deemed leſs eligible than that of the officers; ſhould a farther reward, however be judged equitable, I will venture to aſſert, no one will enjoy greater ſatisfaction than myſelf, on ſeeing an exemption from taxes for a limited time (which has been petitioned for in ſome inſtances) or any other adequate immunity or compenſation, granted to the brave defenders of their country's cauſe: but neither the adoption or rejection of this propoſition will in any manner affect, much leſs militate againſt the act of Congreſs, by which they have offered five years full pay, in lieu of the half pay for life, which had been before promiſed to the officers of the army.

Before I conclude the ſubject of public juſtice, I cannot omit to mention the obligations this country is under to that meritorious claſs of veteran non-commiſſioned officers and privates who have been diſcharged for inability, in conſequence of the reſolution of Congreſs of the 23d of April, 1782, on annual penſion for life; their peculiar ſufferings, their ſingular merits and claims to that proviſion, need only be known, to intereſt all the feelings of humanity in their behalf—nothing but a punctual payment of their annual allowance can reſcue them from the moſt complicated miſery—and nothing could be a more melancholy and diſtreſſing ſight, than to behold thoſe who have ſhed their blood or loſt their limbs in the ſervice of their country, without a ſhelter, without a friend, and without the means of obtaining any of the neceſſaries or comforts of life, compelled to beg their daily bread from door to door! Suffer me to recommend thoſe of this deſcription, belonging to your ſtate, to the warmeſt patronage of your excellency and your legiſlature.

It is neceſſary to ſay but a few words on the third topic which was propoſed, and which regards particularly the defence of the republic: as there can be little doubt but Congreſs will recommend a proper peace eſtabliſhment for the United-States, in which a due attention will be paid to the importance of placing the militia of the union upon a regular and reſpectable footing—if this ſhould be the caſe, I would beg leave to urge the great advantage of it in the ſtrongeſt terms: The militia of this country muſt be conſidered as the palladium of our ſecurity and the firſt effectual reſort in caſe of hoſtility—it is eſſential, therefore, that the ſame ſyſtem ſhould pervade the whole; that the formation and diſcipline of the militia of the continent ſhould be abſolutely uniform, and that the ſame ſpecies of arms, accoutrements and military apparatus, ſhould be introduced in every part of the United States: No one who has not learnt it from experience, can conceive the difficulty, expence and confuſion which reſult from a contrary ſyſtem, or the vague arrangements which have hitherto prevailed.

If in treating of political points, a greater latitude than uſual has been taken in the courſe of this addreſs, the importance of the criſis and the magnitude of the objects in diſcuſſion, muſt be my apology: It is, however, neither my wiſh or expectation that the preceding obſervations ſhould claim any regard, except ſo far as they ſhall appear to be dictated by a good intention, conſonant to the immutable rules of juſtice, calculated to produce a liberal ſyſtem of policy, and founded on whatever experience may have been acquired by a long and cloſe attention to public buſineſs: here I might ſpeak with the more confidence from my actual obſervations, and if it would not ſwell this letter (already too prolix) beyond the bounds I had preſcribed myſelf, I could demonſtrate to every mind open to conviction, that in leſs time, and with much leſs expence than has been incurred, the war might have been brought to the ſame happy concluſion, if the reſources of the continent could have been properly brought forth; that the diſtreſſes and diſappointments which have very often occurred, have, in too many inſtances, reſulted more from a want of energy in the continental government, than a deficiency of means in the particular ſtates; that the inefficacy of meaſures, ariſing from the want of an adequate authority in the Supreme Power, from a partial compliance with the requiſitions of Congreſs in ſome of the ſtates, and from a failure of punctuality in others, while it tended to damp the zeal of thoſe which were more willing to exert themſelves, ſerved alſo to accumulate the expences of the war, and to fruſtrate the beſt concerted plans; and that the diſcouragement occaſioned by the complicated difficulties and embarraſſments, in which our affairs were by this means involved, would have long ago produced the diſſolution of any army, leſs patient, leſs virtuous, and leſs perſevering than that which I have had the honor to command: but while I mention theſe things, which are notorious facts, as the defects of our fœderal conſtitution, particularly in the proſecution of a war, I beg it may be underſtood, that as I have ever taken a pleaſure in gratefully acknowledging the aſſiſtance and ſupport I have derived from every claſs of citizens, ſo ſhall I always be happy to do juſtice to the unparalleled exertions of the individual ſtates on many intereſting occaſions.

I have thus freely diſcloſed what I wiſhed to make known before I ſurrendered up my public truſt to thoſe who committed it to me. The taſk is now accompliſhed. I now bid adieu to your Excellency as the chief magiſtrate of your ſtate; at the ſame time I bid a laſt farewell to the cares of office and all the employments of public life. It remains then to be my final and only requeſt, that your Excellency will communicate theſe ſentiments to your legiſlature at their next meeting, and that they may be conſidered as the legacy of one who has ardently wiſhed, on all occaſions, to be uſeful to his country, and who, even in the ſhade of retirement, will not fail to implore the Divine benediction upon it.

I now make it my earneſt prayer, that God would have you, and the ſtate over which you preſide, in his holy protection; that he would incline the hearts of the citizens to cultivate a ſpirit of ſubordination and obedience to government; to entertain a brotherly affection and love for one another, for their fellow citizens of the United-States at large, and particularly for their brethren who have ſerved in the field; and finally, that he would moſt graciouſly be pleaſed to diſpoſe us all, to do juſtice, to love mercy, and to demean ourſelves with that charity, humility, and pacific temper of mind, which were the characteriſtics of the divine author of our bleſſed religion, and without an humble imitation of whoſe example in theſe things, we can never hope to be a happy nation.

I have the honor to be,
with eſteem and regard, ſir,
your excellency's moſt obedient ſervant,
G. WASHINGTON.

His excellency governor Harriſon.

PORTSMOUTH, *June 28.*

Tueſday laſt fell down the river, His Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty's Ship America, of 74 guns, commanded by M. La Chevalier De Macarty Mareigne. She is allowed, by good judges, to be as good a piece of workmanſhip as any European power can boaſt of.

BALTIMORE, *July 4.*

By ſome delay or miſtake in the water conveyance, the following did not come to our hands till two days ago, viz.

Cheſter, in the State of Maryland, May 16, 1783.

On Wedneſday laſt, the 14th inſtant, was held the First Commencement *in* WASHINGTON COLLEGE, *for* Degrees *in the* Arts *and* Sciences; *which preſented a ſcene not only* new *and intereſting to the inhabitants of this ſhore, but of the State in general.*

At ten in the forenoon, a proceſſion was formed from the place where the ſchools are now kept, to the *Church* in this town in the following order, *viz.*

1ſt. The body of Scholars and Students, two by two.

2d. The Candidates for Degrees, in the like order.

3d. The Faculty of Profeſſors, with the Rev. William Smith, D. D. *Preſident* of the *Viſitors* and *Governors*, who acted, by appointment, as Principal *pro Tempore*, at their head.

4th. The Corporation of *Viſitors* and *Governors*, his Excellency William Paca, Eſq; Governor of the State, and one of the ſaid Viſitors and Governors, at their head.

When the proceſſion arrived at the Church door, the ſcholars, ſtudents and candidates for degrees filed off to the right and left, forming a lane through which the Faculty and Corporation of Viſitors and Governors marched into the Church, followed by the candidates, and then the ſtudents and ſcholars according to their claſſes and ſeniority.

The company being ſeated, the Principal *pro Tempore* (Dr. Smith) opened the buſineſs of the day with a ſolemn Prayer and Address to the SUPREME BEING; and afterwards a ſhort *Latin* oration to the learned and collegiate part of the audience, as cuſtom ſeems to require. The candidates then proceeded with the public exerciſes as follows, *viz.*

1. A *Latin* Salutatory Oration, by Mr. John Scott.
2. An oration in *French*, by Mr. James Scott.
3. A *Latin* Syllogistic Dispute---"*Num Æternitas Pœnarum contradicit divinis Attributis?*" Reſpondent Mr. Charles Smith; Opponents Meſſrs. William Barrol and William Bordley.
4. An *Engliſh* Forensic Dispute,---"Whether the ſtate of nature be a ſtate of war?" The Speakers were Meſſrs. *John Scott, William Barrol, William Bordley* and *James Scott.*
5. The Degrees were conferred by the Principal as follow:

Meſſrs. { *Charles Smith,*
James Scott,
John Scott,
William Barrol,
William Bordley, } Bachelors of Arts.

Mr. *Samuel Kerr,* Honorary Bachelor of Arts.

Mr. *Colin Ferguſon,* Maſter of Arts.

Mr. *Samuel Armor,* Maſter of Arts of the College of *Philadelphia,* admitted *ad eundem.*

N. B. The two laſt gentlemen are the ſenior or chief Profeſſors in the Arts and Sciences, and Mr. *Kerr* one of the Maſters in the Grammar School.

6. An *Engliſh* Valedictory Oration, which concluded with a ſtriking and *prophetic* copy of verſes on the progreſs of the ſciences and the growing glory of *America*---By Mr. *Charles Smith.*

7. The Principal then cloſed the buſineſs of the *Commencement*, with an affectionate and pathetic Charge to the Graduates, reſpecting their future conduct in life; and what was to be expected from them, as the firſt or eldeſt ſons of this riſing ſeminary!---

The different ſpeakers were honored with the juſteſt applauſe of the audience, for the propriety of their delivery and many maſterly ſtrokes of eloquence in the different languages which they ſpoke, viz. *Latin, French* and *Engliſh.*----The Valedictory Oration in particular, from the nature of the ſubject, as well as beauty of the delivery, had a very ſtriking effect upon all who were preſent.---

In the evening of the ſame day, Dr. Young's Tragedy of the Brothers, notwithſtanding the difficulty of the compoſition, was acted with the greateſt applauſe before a vaſtly crouded and diſcerning audience, by the graduates and ſome others of the ſtudents. Meſſrs. *Charles Smith* and *John Scott,* who had before diſtinguiſhed themſelves in *Tamerlane* and *Bajazet,* as well as in ſome principal characters in other performances, during the laſt years of their education, concluded their ſcholaſtic labours in this way, by ſhining in the characters of the *Two Brothers!*

The day following (*viz.* on Thurſday, May 15th) the Viſitors and Governors, the Maſters, Students and Scholars, accompanied by a great number of gentlemen from the neghbouring counties, went in proceſſion to the hill where the new College is to be built; and after Prayer by the Rev. Dr. Smith, the Foundation-Stone was laid, with the proper ceremony, by his Excellency Governor Paca, who was ſaluted on the occaſion by *thirteen* diſcharges of cannon. Orations in *French* were delivered by Meſſrs. *Thomas Worral* and *Ebenezer Perkins*; and a *Paſtoral Dialogue* † was ſpoken by three of the younger ſcholars, ſhepherds dreſſes, *viz.* Meſſrs. *Richard Smith, Robert Buchanan* and *Joſeph Nicholſon.* The performance being too long, perhaps, to inſert at large, we give a few lines from the beginning and concluſion.---

"When *Athens* flouriſh'd with the *Grecian* reign,
"And Chiefs and Heroes liv'd---a God-like Train!
"When by her Arms each neighbouring State was ſway'd,
"And Kings an Homage to her Warriors paid---
"Ev'n then thoſe Chiefs, who all the World ſubdu'd,
"Lower'd their proud Faces to the *Learn'd* and *Good:*
"Nor with leſs Glory in the Rolls of Fame
"Shines every Sage's, than each Hero's Name."
This happy Day we glory in a Scene,
Which *Athen's* Self enraptur'd would have ſeen;
Science triumphant and a Land refin'd,
Where once rude Ignorance ſway'd th'untutor'd Mind;
The *Wiſe*, the *Good*, the Fathers of the State,
Conven'd with Joy to fix the Muse's Seat;
To lay a faſt Foundation-Stone, which ſhall
Be only *mov'd* when ſinks this *Earthly Ball!*---
Auſpicious Day! no more the *Muſes* mourn,
But hail their Parent Peace on her Return----
Heav'n gives the Word, and bids Mankind repoſe,
Contending Nations bluſh that they were Foes;
Old Warriors now ſhall glow with Rage no more,
But reap the Fields their Valour ſav'd before.
Hail Goddeſs Peace! in thy celeſtial Mein
Sweet Happineſs and ev'ry Grace are ſeen;
O'er thy ſmooth Brow no rugged Helmet frowns,
An Olive Wreath thy ſhining Temple crowns.----
Let now the Muſes haſten to explore
The tawny Chief on Erie's diſtant Shore,
Or trace his Steps among the Foreſts wide,
That deep imbrown the vaſt Ontario's Side;
And bid him quick his deadly Bow unbend,
For now deſtructive War is at an End;
Let mighty Mississippi, as he runs,
Proclaim aloud to all his ſwarthy Sons,
That to Earth's Ends fair *Science* ſhall encreaſe,
And form *one Reign* of Learning and of Peace!

The VALEDICTORY ORATION, *delivered at the firſt* Commencement *in* WASHINGTON COLLEGE, *in the State of Maryland, May* 14, 1783. *By* CHARLES SMITH, *B. A.*

AT this triumphant period in the annals of America, while thoſe Sovereign and Independent States look back to the *paſt* and forward to the *future*; while, with gratitude and exultation unſpeakable, they contemplate the mighty contest which they have ſuſtained, and now behold truth and peace, in Cherub-form, deſcend from heaven to crown their labours, and conduct them from *ſcenes of blood* into the path of *happineſs and glory*---while the fields laugh and ſing with the proſpect of *future plenty*, and nature, decked in *vernal pride*, participates in the general joy---At this triumphant period, my dear fellow-ſtudents, the taſk aſſigned to me is a ſevere one.---Like a diſcordant ſtring, amidſt the univerſal jubilee, to call forth unavailing lamentations and *valedictory* tears, at the approaching diſſolution of our connexion in theſe Seats of *wiſdom and ſcience*, where we have ſpent a happy part of our youthful years.---

But, on this great occaſion, I will dare to burſt the bands of rigid *Academic rules*; and, if tears muſt be ſhed, they ſhall be tears of *congratulation* and *joy*.---Congratulation to the State of Maryland, which (as the earlieſt and beſt fruits of *peace* and *independent empire*) beholds a *temple of virtue and knowledge*, a Seminary of universal Learning, dedicated to the illuſtrious name of WASHINGTON, riſing into laſting importance for the benefit of future generations---and joy to us, my fellow graduates, who have been dignified with the *firſt laurels* of this Seminary, and are called forth to manifeſt the fruits of our education at the happy moment, when our *country* hath glorioufly eſtabliſhed her rank among the *nations of the earth*; when the moſt unbounded ſcope for *ambition* lies before us, and all the talents of the *ſcholar*, the *patriot* and the *hero* can find room for exertion, in building up the *mighty fabrick of American glory!*

Auſpicious moment! happy occaſion!----Ye Fathers and Lawgivers of the *State*, who by your public ſanction have given a permanent foundation to this ſeminary, and honoured it with the moſt ample privileges! Ye *noble* benefactors of every rank, by whoſe liberal and well-timed bounty it now ſubſiſts----Ye learned and honoured body of Visitors and Governors, by whoſe conſtant care it hath been nurſed to its preſent perfection, and you eſpecially who firſt planned, and hath ſince animated the great deſign---but here *filial* ‡ *reverence* forbids----To all of you, however, the thanks of your country to lateſt times, and our moſt ſincere and immediate thanks, who have reaped the *earlieſt fruits* of your *wiſdom* and *benevolence*, are ſurely due!---What greater honour can accrue to you in this world, what greater joy can your own reflections yield, than to conſider yourſelves as the inſtruments of Heaven for exalting the *genius* and *happineſs* of your country, by eſtabliſhments for the good education of youth, and forming the minds of the riſing generations to the ſublime ſentiments of *honor* and *public ſpirit!* Kings and mighty States, in times of profoundeſt peace, have ſcarce been able, in many years, to bring to perfection ſuch a ſeminary, as, under your guardianſhip, hath riſen to view, in the courſe of a ſingle year,---an year too, replete with the moſt intereſting events both of *war* and *peace!* yours has been the glory, but ours the unſpeakable advantage.------Oh! that a powerful *ſilence*, inſtead of the feeble efforts of our *utmoſt eloquence*, could be accepted as the expreſſion of our gratitude to all of you, gentlemen, whoſe countenance and encouragement in the proſecution of our paſt ſtudies, as well as upon the preſent great occaſion, are at once our higheſt boaſt and moſt animating incentive!---To you † in particular, moſt excellent Sir, who (yourſelf a ſcholar and a patron of literature, and filling the ſeat of government in this State with *dignity* and virtue---think it even an addition to your other honors to take a ſhare in the government of this inſtitution, and to animate us with your applauding preſence---to you we owe every mark of the deepeſt gratitude and reſpect.---

To you likewiſe, ye worthy Profeſſors and Maſters, who by your Abilities, and indefatigable Induſtry in the Education and Government of the Youth committed to your Care, have contributed in an eminent Degree to raiſe this Seminary to its preſent Rank in the Literary World; to you Gentlemen our Obligations are unſpeakable---With all the Zeal of faithful Inſtructors, as well as the Solicitude of Parents---you have produced us to the World this Day, as the *firſt Birth*, the *eldeſt Sons* of this noble Seminary, May no Part of our future Conduct diſgrace the Honours we have received, nor the noble Leſſons of Morality you have taught us; but let us conſider, that to ſhine forth in every excellence, as an example to the generations of youth who are to ſucceed us, will be the ſtrongeſt inſtance of our gratitude to you, as well as of our zeal for the future honour and proſperity of our *Alma Mater*, this *Nurſery of Wiſdom and Virtue!* And let us hope, that although our preſent connection with you, as guardians and pupils, maſters and ſcholars, is now to be diſſolved by a painful and parting adieu, yet we ſhall meet again on the grand theatre of *public Life*, as Compatriots and Fellow-Labourers in our country's cauſe; and ſhall be indulged with the countenance of your protection and advice, in a courſe of *virtuous Activity!*

Cuſtom now requires that we ſhould addreſs a few words to you, ye hopeful youth of this ſeminary, who are purſuing us in our walk through the pleaſing paths of ſcience. Aſſiſted by ſuch kind and able inſtructors, countenanced and encouraged by ſuch dignified characters, as your guardians and protectors, the eyes of the world upon you, the *riſing Glory* of your country calling for *riſing Exertions* of Wisdom and *Virtue*---Oh loſe not, I beſeech you, loſe not your preſent golden opportunities of preparing yourſelves to act a worthy and dignified part in life. Be not diſcouraged with the apparent difficulty of improvement. Though the paths of knowledge may, at a diſtance, appear thorny, rough, and of ſteep and difficult acceſs, yet upon a nearer view, and the farther you travel, you will find them ſmooth and eaſy. But, if you draw back, or even turn your eye aſide, although with the firmeſt intention to renew your journey, the path, upon every freſh view, will appear ſtill more ſteep and craggy; and you will be wholly deterred from aſcending to that Hill of Honour, where you may pluck wreaths of undying fame---But let your conduct be the reverſe---On the ſummit of that *Hill* ſtands the Guardian Genius of your *Country* ---Mount with a ſteady eye and divine ambition---Bend at her feet with *filial* love---implore her bleſſing-- and you ſhall be bleſt!

And now, my dear Fellow-Graduates, I am to enter upon the laſt and moſt ſevere part of my duty, to bid adieu to you, with whom I have been united in the moſt tender bonds of friendſhip;

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† *This Dialogue was partly taken from one ſpoken on a ſimilar Occaſion, at the Concluſion of a former* Peace.

‡ It muſt have been a peculiar ſatisfaction to the gentleman to whom this *College* is ſo much indebted for its foundation, that a ſon of his own ſhould be thought worthy of the *firſt degree* in the ſame.

† Governor Paca was preſent as one of the Viſitors and Governors of the College, and alſo as one of its zealous Friends and Patrons.

with whom I have ſhared the ſame recreations of youthful years; drank from the ſame *fountains of knowledge*, felt the ſame raptures at the recital of what is *good*, *great* and *Godlike*; and finally, whoſe *brows* have, this day, been adorned with the *ſame wreath of Academic glory*----Connexions and ties like theſe, formed, and (as it were) twined round the heart in early years, are hard to be diſſolved.-----With faultering tongue, and *tearful* eye, therefore, muſt the *laſt adieu* be pronounced!-----But why ſhould it be pronounced?----Although we are to *ſeparate* in reſpect of *place*, and perhaps *profeſſions* in life, yet we are not to *part* in *affections*, nor in the great object of our purſuits----the ſervice of our country, and the advancement of whatever can enlighten, or be of benefit to mankind. On the contrary, I know, my dear Fellow-Graduates, that your hearts join with me, and all the *ſoul of the patriot* exults within you, while I ſtep forward and *pledge* myſelf before this great and reſpectable aſſembly, that we who have this day been ſo highly diſtinguiſhed in their ſight, will make our *country's good*, the ſupport of her *religion*, her *laws*, her *ſovereignty* and *civil rights*, the grand object of all our purſuits---we will conſider LIBERTY as the *firſt* of bleſſings, the *parent* of VIRTUE, the *guardian* of INNOCENCE, and the *terror* of VICE. *Equal laws*, *ſecurity* of *property*, *true religion*, *wiſdom*, *magnanimity*, *arts* and *ſciences*, whatever can adorn or exalt human nature, are her lovely offſpring!------Where SHE dwells, *deſerts* are turned into *fruitful fields*, and *villages* into *populous cities*.---But ſtill ſhe dwells not in ſafety, without the CHERUB PEACE vouchſafes to dwell by her ſide.

[*Here bending on one knee*]

Oh PEACE, the faireſt gift of Heaven! long a ſtranger to this land! welcome be thy return! let thine abode with us be henceforth everlaſting! may we be inſpired from above to *uſe* the bleſſings, as not *abuſing* them, and may that happy period now ſpring to light and brighten into perpetual day when the *voice of diſcord, the clangor of the trumpet*, and the *din* of *arms*, ſhall be heard no more among men!------

[*Here, riſing up in* poetic *rapture*]

* It comes! it comes! the *promis'd* æra comes!
Now PEACE and SCIENCE ſhall diſperſe the glooms
Of WAR and ERROR---and, with cheerful ray
O'er long benighted realms ſhed heavenly day---
Hark! the glad MUSES ſtrike the warbling ſtring,
And in melodious accents, thus they ſing---
" Woods, Brooks, Gales, Fountains, long unknown to Fame,
At length, as conſcious of your future claim,
Prepare to nurſe the *philoſophic thought*,
To prompt the *ſerious* or the *ſportive* note!
Prepare, ye *woods*, to yield the SAGE your ſhade,
And wave ambroſial verdures o'er his head!
Ye *brooks* prepare to ſwell the POET's ſtrain,
Or gently murmur back his am'rous pain!
Haſte, O ye *gales*, your ſpicy ſweets impart,
In muſic breathe them to the exulting heart!
Ye fountains, haſte the inſpiring wave to roll,
And bid *Caſtalian* draughts refreſh the ſoul!"
'Tis done---woods, brooks, gales, fountains all obey---
And ſay, with general voice, or ſeem to ſay---
" Hail Heaven-born PEACE, and holy SCIENCE hail!
Thrice welcome to theſe ſhores, here ever dwell
With ſhade and ſilence, far from dire alarms,
The trumpet's horrid clang and din of arms------
To you we offer every ſofter ſeat,
Each ſunny lawn and ſylvan ſweet retreat,
Each flower verg'd ſtream, each amber-dropping grove,
Each vale of pleaſure and each bower of love,
Where youthful nature with ſtupendous ſcenes,
Lifts all the powers, and all the frame ſerene---
Oh! then, here fix-----earth, water, air invite,
Till a *new* ROME and ATHENS ſpring to light!"
Smit deep, I antedate the golden days,
And ſtrive to paint them in ſublimer lays.
Behold! on periods, periods brightening riſe,
On WORTHIES, WORTHIES croud before mine eyes!
To every ancient HERO, lo, a ſon!
For CINCINNATUS ſee a WASHINGTON!
See other BACONS, NEWTONS, LOCKES appear,
And other PLATOS, EUCLIDS, TULLIES, near!
Amidſt undying greens they lie inſpir'd,
On moſſy beds, by heavenly viſions fir'd;
Aloft they ſoar on contemplation's wing
O'er worlds and worlds---and reach th' ETERNAL KING!
Awak'd by other ſuns, and kindling ſtrong
With pureſt ardours for celeſtial ſong,
Hark! other HOMERS, VIRGILS touch the ſtring,
And other POPES and MILTONS, joyous, ſing;
Find other TWIT'NAMS in each bowery wood,
And other TIBERS in each ſylvan flood!
Lo! the wild INDIAN, ſoften'd by their ſong,
Emerging from his arbours, bounds along
The green SAVANNAH, patient of the *lore*
Of dove-ey'd WISDOM----and is rude no more.
Hark! even his babes MESSIAH's praiſe proclaim,
Or fondly learn to liſp JEHOVAH's name!
Oh! SCIENCE! onward thus thy reign extend
O'er realms yet unexplored till time ſhall end;
Till death-like *ignorance* forſake the ball,
And life endearing *knowledge* cover all;
Till wounded *ſlavery* ſeek her native hell,
With kindred fiends eternally to dwell!
Not trackleſs deſerts ſhall thy progreſs ſtay,
Rocks, mountains, floods, before thee ſhall give way;
Sequeſter'd vales at thy approach ſhall ſing,
And with the ſound of happy labour ring;
Where *wolves* now howl ſhall poliſh'd *villas* riſe,
And towery cities grow into the ſkies!
" Earth's fartheſt ends our glory ſhall behold,"
And the *new* world teach FREEDOM to the *old*.

* About thirty years ago, the author of the above verſes (Rev. Dr. Smith) publiſhed a plan of education, and a ſcheme for founding a *College* at *New-York*, entitled " a general idea of the College of *Mirania*, and the verſes were prefixed, as ſpoken at the opening of ſuch College. The author's ſcheme has not proved *Utopian*. THREE COLLEGES have been founded and carried on nearly upon his plan of education, and the verſes have been ſpoken, with a few words of occaſional alterations, at the *opening* of *two* of the *Colleges*, but have not been reprinted till now in *America*.

PHILADELPHIA, *July* 16.

There is ſcarcely an inſtance, in which the citizens of Philadelphia have ſhewn more good ſenſe, united with good diſpoſition and manly patriotiſm, than in their Addreſs to Congreſs, which is now ſigning, and will be preſented in a few days. It happily falls in with the ſenſe of all parties, and is not only a meaſure of perfect cordiality, but conſiſtent with the niceſt and moſt delicate ſenſe of honour.

Advices from New-York, as late as Friday laſt, mention, that 26 ſail of veſſels, with refugees on board, were to ſail that day for Nova-Scotia. That the Heſſian and other foreign troops taken with General Burgoyne were ſailed for Canada. That another embarkation, conſiſting of Britiſh troops, was preparing: among the veſſels fitting up for tranſports was the South Carolina frigate; it was ſaid ſhe would accommodate near 1000 men. Theſe advices add, that from the above and many other cauſes, it was probable the city would be clear of the Britiſh army in the courſe of the months of Auguſt and September.

A correſpondent deſires the printers to inform the public that bad halfpence, in imitation of coppers, are circulating; they are eaſily known from the genuine coppers, as they are of baſe metal caſt in ſand, filed round the edges, and in ſome of them the gate may be diſtinguiſhed by which the metal entered in caſting. From the freſh marks of the file, there is reaſon to ſuppoſe they were made in this city.

NAVAL-OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA.

INWARDS. Sloop Charming Patty, J. Thomſon, Bermuda. Sloop Bonaventure, G. Bunker, Charleſtown. Brig Janet, E. Roſs, St. Thomas. Sloop Ranger, J. Maſſey, Falmouth, N. E. Brig L'Amiable Elizabeth, Dumentz, Port-au-Prince. Schooner Sally Lewis, J. Lewis; Sloop Olive Branch, J. Walker; Brig Betſy, B. Bradhurſt, Virginia. Schooner Cato, B. Shotton, St. Auguſtine. Brig Favorite, J. Stanton, Barbados. Sloop Bonetta, B. Hicks, Rhode-Iſland. Ship George and James, J. Linton, London. Ship Alexander, S. Newman, London and Teneriffe. Polacre St. Chriſtopher, C. Boudia; Schooner Dolphin, J. Fotazaus; Brig Le Arrogant, C. Vivo; Ship La Galga, Gualver; Sloop Betſy, W. Bailey; Schooner Phœbe and Polly, J. Love; Schooner Diſpatch, H. Fiſher, New-York. Sloop Hibernia, W. Semple, Newry. Ship Neſbit, P. Hodgkinſon, L'Orient. Polacre Riotelet, ----- Morriſet, Bourdeaux. Brig Mars, W. Baker, St. Martins. Schooner Peggy, G. Hall, N. Carolina. Schooner Dolphin, J. Brown, Havannah. Brig Two Siſters, A. Bernard, Oſtend and N. Carolina. Schooner Dolphin, W. Kirkwood; Ship True Love, W. Henderſon, Boſton. Brig Good Look-out, H. Chriſtianſon, Hamburgh.

OUTWARDS. Snow Rio David, J. M. Regudas, Liſbon. Brig Polly, J. Reed, St. John's, Newfoundland. Ship Bienfaiſant, J. Tartoue, Nantz. Ship St. Ann, S. Young, Boſton. Brig Sophia, C. Rider, Antigua.

CLEARED. Brig Two Friends, J. Alligee, Bourdeaux. Brig Jaſon, J. Gardner; Brig Greyhound, G. Catten; Brig Jacoba Lucia, T. Norten, Port-au-Prince. Sloop Sally, G. Holleſter; Sloop Polly, W. Marſhall; Sloop Rebecca, J. Richman, N. Carolina. Brig Speedwell, S. Howell, Dominica. Brig Betſey, J. Fell; Schooner Salem Packet, R. Stone, Salem. Schooner Batchelor, R. Stein, Grenada. Snow Rio Douro, D. Pinto de Souza, Briſtol. Schooner Providence, N. Bently; Schooner Fame, E. Wonecott; Brig Vulcan, A. Oſwald; Schooner Friendſhip, J. Borland; Cutter Surprize, T. Lucas; Sloop Sally, W. Stevens; Brig Adventurer, J. Gombaud, Virginia. Sloop Phœnix, J. Soule; Sloop Sea Flower, S. Bangs; Sloop Betty, W. Bruſter; Schooner Dolphin, W. Kirkwood, Boſton. Sloop Polly, P. Wood; Brig Recovery, S. Mansfield; Sloop Good Intent, J. Norris, R. Iſland. Sloop Betſey, A. Lawrence; Sloop Two Friends, J. Wade; Sloop Two Friends, P. Lyon; Polacre Olive Branch, J. Braily; Sloop Three Friends, T. Baker; Sloop Defiance, B. Reed; Sloop Charming Patty, J. Thomſon; Schooner Polly, J. Love, N. York. Ship Delaware, S. Smith, London. Brig Betſey, D. Burch, Bermuda. Snow Maria, G. Lewis, Cape-Francois. Ship John Baptiſt, J. Wolf; Brig Alderman Daragh, Bayne, Liverpool. Ship Virgin of the Roſary, J. Maſſay; Brig Trader, E. Warner, Cadiz. Schooner Cato, B. Stratton, Wilmington. Brig Bon Nome M. Ignacio; Brig Livramento, J [illegible] Santo, Liſbon. Brig Swan, H. Goodhue, Newbury Port. Sloop Batavia, J. C. Barnet, Amſterdam. Schooner Nimrod, J. Slover, New-Orleans. Sloop Carolina, L. Luther, N. London.

All Perſons indebted to the

Pennſylvania Loan-Office,

Are required to pay immediately the Arrears due on their Mortgages.

*c 3 m. DAVID RITTENHOUSE, Truſtee.

WANTED,

A WRITING-MASTER, in the UNIVERSITY.
Apply to the FACULTY.
N. B. The Salary is £125 per Annum.
Philadelphia, July 15, 1783. ‡

Philadelphia, July 15, 1783.

WHEREAS WILLIAM WILL, Eſquire, High Sheriff of the city and county of Philadelphia, hath advertiſed for Sale two Frame Houſes and Lots of Ground, ſituate in Front-ſtreet, in the diſtrict of Southwark, nearly oppoſite to the Blue Bell, as the property of George Campbell: I, the ſubſcriber, do hereby warn all and every perſon or perſons from the purchaſe of the ſaid eſtate, as the ſame belongs to me, as the bona fide purchaſer thereof. † JOHN CONNOR.

ALL perſons indebted to the ESTATE of Colonel LEWIS GRONOW, late of Tredyffrin townſhip, in Cheſter county, deceaſed, by bond, note, book account or otherwiſe, are requeſted to make immediate payment; and thoſe who have demands againſt ſaid eſtate to produce them, properly atteſted, to the ſubſcribers, that they may be ſettled and paid as ſoon as in their power; and all perſons who remain indebted for goods bought at the vendue of the deceaſed's effects, are particularly requeſted to pay the ſame without delay, in order to enable the Executors to diſcharge the demands againſt ſaid eſtate. Attendance will be given for the purpoſes aforeſaid, at the houſe of *Richard Robinſon*, in Tredyffrin, from the 28th to the 31ſt of this inſtant (July) inclusive, where it is expected all concerned will attend, and prevent further trouble.

JOHN BEATON, and } Executors.
July 10, 1783. § DAVID DAVIS, }

FORTY DOLLARS Reward.

STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, in Eaſt Marlborough townſhip, Cheſter county, the following creatures, viz. in September, 1781, a bright bay HORSE, 15 hands high, ſix years old, trots. In February, 1782, a brown MARE, 15 hands high, four years old, has a large ſtar, one hind foot white, round bodied, trots and paces. In April, 1782, a light bay HORSE, 15 hands and one inch high, nine or ten years old, blind in the off eye, a long ſmall ſnip on his noſe, one fore foot white, trots light-----Theſe three are ſuppoſed to be taken into Bucks county or the Jerſies. And laſt night a black HORSE, near 15 hands and a half high, ſix years old, a ſmall ſtar, ſhort ſwitch tail, trimmed under the jaws and footlocks, newly ſhod before, trots, paces and canters eaſy and free; they all carry lofty. He is ſuppoſed to be taken by a party of villains who have lately committed ſundry robberies in this county, ſculking about to make up a team in order to carry their plunder towards Carolina. Whoever ſecures ſaid creatures, ſo that the owner may get them again, and the thief or thieves brought to juſtice, ſhall have the above reward, or Three Pounds for each or either of the creatures, and reaſonable charges, paid by EZEKIEL BOWEN. July 9, 1783. ¶

WAS taken up treſpaſſing on the plantation of Mr. Hugh Roberts, at Point-no-Point, on the 11th of May laſt, A brindle COW, with ſome white under her belly, and white head and tail. The owner, proving property and paying charges, may have her again, by applying to

July 10, 1783. † MARTIN WHEELER.

BANK of NORTH-AMERICA,

JULY the 3*d*, 1783.

THE DIRECTORS of the BANK having declared a Dividend of Six and a Half per Cent. upon the Capital Stock for the half year, ending the 1ſt Inſt. the ſaid Dividend will be paid at the Bank, to the Stock Holders or their Repreſentatives, at any time after the 10th Inſtant.

To the Free and Independent ELECTORS of the City, the Liberties, and County of PHILADELPHIA.

GENTLEMEN,

AS the preſent Sheriff's time of office will expire at the enſuing election, being encouraged by a great number of you, my fellow inhabitants of the city, liberties, and county aforeſaid, I beg leave to offer myſelf a Candidate at the ſaid election, to ſucceed him as Sheriff. Should you think me worthy of your votes and intereſt (which are hereby moſt reſpectfully ſolicited) you may reſt aſſured of the ſtricteſt attention to the duties of the office, as well as of the moſt grateful remembrance of the favour, by, Gentlemen,

Your moſt obedient, and moſt humble ſervant,
June 21, 1783. JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT.

Philadelphia, July 10, 1783.

Will be expoſed to SALE,

At the Coffee-Houſe, on the 23d day of July, at twelve o'clock,

A Tract of patented LAND,

CONTAINING 1180 acres, lying in Northumberland county, on a large branch of Fiſhing creek, about 30 miles from Sunbury, and 15 miles from the mouth of ſaid creek, which is navigable for boats ſeveral miles up, and from which boats of large burden may come to Middletown, at the mouth of Suatara: There is on ſaid tract, a good proportion of meadow ground, the upland good, and the whole well watered; it is well timbered with oak, hickory, walnut, ſugar tree, pine, &c. A draft will be left at the Coffee-Houſe before the day of ſale. ¶

ROBERT STEVENSON,

Has for SALE, in Front-ſtreet, one Door above Pine-ſtreet,

CABLES of different Sizes; Cordage of different Ditto; Holland; Ruſſia and Ravens Duck; Twine; Pipes; Chintzes; Ribbands of different Colours; Italian Gauze and Lace; Gauze Handkerchiefs; Mens and Womens beſt Kid Gloves; alſo a Bermuda built Schooner, lying at Sims's Wharff, and a Brigantine, lying at Hamilton's Wharff, with Sails and Rigging, juſt from Sea. If ſaid Brigantine is not ſold, ſhould be glad to freight her. ‡

NOTICE is hereby given to all perſons who are indebted to the eſtate of WILLIAM JENKINS, late of Abington, in the county of Philadelphia, deceaſed, forthwith to ſettle and diſcharge their ſeveral balances; and all thoſe who have any demands againſt the eſtate, are requeſted to bring in their accounts, properly proved, that they may be ſettled and paid, by HANNAH JENKINS, Executrix, in Abington, or

EDWARD WELLS, & } Executors, in Philadelphia.
§ 6 w. WILLIAM GRAY, }

TO BE SOLD,

THE FARM belonging to the ſubſcriber, ſituate at Kennet-Square, in Cheſter county, about 20 miles from Cheſter, and 12 from Wilmington, containing 105 acres of excellent land, of which upwards of 15 acres are bottom and upland meadow, producing chiefly timothy and red and white clover, part of it watered by a ſpring, about 30 acres of woodland, the remainder divided into fields well expoſed to the ſun, and yielding extraordinary crops of grain and good paſture; the whole under fence in the beſt repair. There are on the premiſes, a log tenement, with a well near the door, and paled garden, a ſtone ſmith's ſhop and coal-houſe, a commodious frame barn, with ſtone ſtables under it, and an orchard of about 70 grafted apple-trees, beſides other fruit-trees.

Alſo, a new brick DWELLING-HOUSE, where the ſubſcriber now lives, with a lot of ground, containing about three acres, ſeparated from the above farm only by a road leading to Wilmington. The houſe is two ſtories high, has three rooms on a floor, with cellars under it, a brick kitchen, with two bedrooms over it, and a good pump in the yard; there are beſides on the ſaid lot, a new ſtone milk-houſe, a good frame barn, with ſtables and chaiſe-houſe, a brick tenement for a family ſtore-room, an orchard of 80 grafted apple-trees, a number of cherry, peach and pear-trees, a ſpacious kitchen garden, and a ſtone ſtore-houſe, with a chimney in the back room, ſituated advantageouſly for buſineſs at the interſection of two public roads, one leading from Cheſter to Nottingham, the other from Wilmington to Lancaſter county.

The remarkable healthy ſituation of this place, and convenient buildings on it, render it an eligible retirement for a family propoſing to remove from the city into the country, or for any perſon who may incline to keep a ſtore.

The purchaſer may be accommodated with a few cows, ſheep, work-horſes, farming utenſils, and a quantity of excellent firſt crop hay, &c. at a reaſonable price.

c t f. JOSEPH SHIPPEN, jun.

TWENTY DOLLARS Reward.

STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, living in Sadſbury townſhip, Cheſter county, on the night of the 4th inſtant, A black HORSE, ſix years old laſt ſpring, about fifteen hands high, part blooded, with a blaze down his forehead, one or both his hind feet white, a remarkable large mark on the off ſide of his back, of a grey colour, occaſioned by the ſaddle, ſome white hairs all over his body, has a long ſwitch tail, trots and canters, and carries both head and tail exceeding well. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid horſe and thief, ſo that the owner may have the horſe and the thief brought to juſtice, ſhall have the above reward, or TWELVE DOLLARS for the horſe only, with reaſonable charges, if brought home, paid by

July 5, 1783. § JOHN M'CLELLAN.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in New-Garden townſhip, Cheſter county, ſome time in May laſt, a black HORSE, 7 or 8 years old, 14 hands high, a natural pacer; likewiſe a ſorrel COLT, 2 years old. The owner or owners are deſired to come, prove their property, pay the coſts, and take them away, or they will be ſold in four weeks from the date hereof, to pay the charges, by ISAAC ALLEN. *July* 12. ‡

STRAYED from off the Commons of this City, about three weeks ſince, a black HORSE, 3 years old, about 14 hands high, both hind feet white, a ſmall ſpot on his forehead, half his right eye-lid cut off, trots and paces, unſhod, was in good order, eaſy to catch, therefore not improbable may be ſtolen. Whoever returns him to the ſubſcriber, in Moravian Alley, ſhall receive FOUR DOLLARS reward, and reaſonable charges.

Philad. July 14, 1783. ‡ JACOB WAGNER.

TAKEN up by the ſubſcriber, living at the New-Town Square, in Cheſter county, on the 25th of June laſt, A brown MARE, about 8 or 9 years of age, near 15 hands high, well ſet, ſuppoſed to be of the ball breed, having ſome white in her face, and ſome other remarkable white ſpots, without brand or ear-mark. The owner is requeſted to come, prove his property, pay the charges, and take her away.

July 4, 1783. ‖ JAMES ELLIOT.

FOR CORK,

The Ship FAVORITE,

A NEW double decked veſſel, well calculated for carrying Paſſengers, and would take ſome Freight, great part of her cargoe being already engaged. For terms apply to ALEXANDER NESBITT, and Co. in Front-ſtreet, below Walnut-ſtreet, or to Capt. VALLANCE, at Huddle's Wharff.

BATSTO IRON-WORKS,

With the Land, Ore, Teams, Utenſils and other Conveniencies and Privileges thereunto belonging, ſituate at the Head of the Tide or Fords of Egg-Harbour river, in New-Jerſey, within 38 miles of the city of Philadelphia,

Are offered for SALE,

CONSISTING OF---

A FURNACE, ſufficiently large and commodious to produce upwards of 100 tons of pigs and caſtings per month, and from the mild and kind quality of the ore, may be continued in blaſt for two years or upwards, on the ſame hearth. The metal is remarkably well adapted for caſtings, both of hollow ware and cannon, in which experience has ſufficiently proved it to excel, as well as in producing extraordinary bar iron; it has moreover the peculiar quality of mixing well with, and tempering other iron of various qualities, whereby it uſually commands a higher price than other pig iron, both in Europe and America. The Furnace is furniſhed with an excellent ſett of braſs patterns for hollow ware, and may be put in blaſt in a ſhort time, conſiderable preparations of ſtock being made, and the buſineſs in a proper train for proceeding.

A Rolling and Slitting Mill, which, from the ſtrength and conſtruction of the works, and large head of water, is capable of great execution.

On the ſame Dam are alſo a Saw Mill and ſmall Griſt Mill; and the ſtream, which is plentiful in the drieſt ſeaſon, is ſufficient to admit of extenſive additional works.

A Forge with four fires and two hammers, nearly new, well conſtructed and in good order, now at work, diſtant about half a mile from the Furnace, on another well adapted ſtream; on which is alſo an excellent, newly built Saw Mill; and near the Forge are ſome Tenements for workmen, and a large new Coal-houſe.

Contiguous to the Furnace is a commodious Manſion-houſe, accommodated with a ſpacious, well cultivated garden, in which is a well choſen collection of excellent Fruit trees of various kinds, and adjoining it a young bearing orchard of about 2000 apple trees, moſtly grafted.

A number of dwelling-houſes for the beſt accommodation of tradeſmen and others neceſſarily employed about the works; which, together with the ſtore-houſes, barns, ſtabling, ſmith's ſhops, nailery, coal-houſe and other convenient buildings, form a conſiderable village; the whole of which, together with the various works are overlooked from the door of the Manſion-houſe, which ſtands on a pleaſant eminence.

A large and plentiful body of Woodland ſurrounding the works, and within convenient diſtance, in which are divers Cedar-Swamps, and a conſiderable quantity of Pine, adapted to Saw-Mills; alſo large bodies of Ore in various parts, which may be raiſed and collected with little trouble and expence.

About 200 tons of Pig-Iron on the bank, and near 3000 cords of wood ready for coaling, beſides a tolerable ſupply of coals in ſtock.

The river affords a good and eaſy navigation for ſea veſſels of burden within a mile, or thereabouts, of the works, and for large ſcows to the Furnace bank, which offers an eaſy communication by water with Philadelphia, New-York, the Weſt-Indies, &c. It is an excellent ſituation for trade and for ſhip-building, being in the midſt of a country abounding with boards, ſcantling, ſhingles, tar, &c. for merchandize, as well as materials for building ſuitable veſſels; and goods to the amount of many thouſand pounds per annum may be vended to advantage in exchange for thoſe commodities. It is moreover an excellent ſeat for Griſt Mills on an extenſive plan, as the grain of Virginia, Maryland, and the lower parts of Delaware, may be conveyed thither at a more eaſy rate than to Philadelphia. If an additional force of water ſhould be wanted, a large ſtream, paſſing betwen the two abovementioned, may be raiſed at a moderate expence to communicate with, and ſupply either or both of the other ponds, ſo as to combine the force of three capital ſtreams to be uſed at any one point, or ſeparately, as occaſion may require.

Terms will be made eaſy to the purchaſer: On the payment of a moderate proportion of the purchaſe money in caſh, time will be given for the reſidue on intereſt, or a conſiderable part will be taken in Loan-Office Certificates, or ſuch other mode of payment as may be argeed upon. Apply to JOHN COX, Eſq; at Bloomſbury, near Trenton, CHARLES PETTIT, in Philadelphia, or JOSEPH BALL, managing owner at the ſaid works.

To be CHARTERED or LETT on FREIGHT,

THE SHIP *LIVELY,*

WILLIAM FELL, Commander.

SHE now lays at Baltimore, will carry about 500 hogſheads of tobacco, and is ready to take in at an hour's notice. She is a ſtout, firm, well built Daniſh ſhip.

The preference will be given to any perſon who will charter or load her in a reaſonable time for Liverpool. But if a freight for Liverpool is not immediately obtained, ſhe may be chartered, or take in goods on freight for any port in Great-Britain or Ireland, and will immediately remove from Baltimore to any river in Virginia, where a full freight can be ſpeedily put on board.

For terms apply to JOHN MACPHERSON, Broker,
at his Office in Cheſnut-ſtreet.

Philadelphia, June 26, 1783.

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, containing 245 acres of LAND. viz. 134 acres in the townſhip of New Garden, Cheſter county, 111 acres in Mill Creek Hundred, New-Caſtle county; the whole under good fences. A large brick HOUSE and KITCHEN, two ſtories high, with a barn and out-houſes &c. ſituated on the Wilmington and Lancaſter roads, 9 miles from Wilmington, 7 miles from New-port, and 9 miles from Chriſtiana bridge; about 110 acres of good woodland on ſaid plantation, in a good neighbourhood, the ſituation pleaſant and healthy. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe may be more particularly informed, and the terms made known, by applying to Samuel Murdoch, Merchant, in Philadelphia, or the ſubſcriber living in Wilmington.

‡

TAKEN UP treſpaſſing, on Friday the 13th day of this month, a bay MARE, 14 hands and an half high, a ſtar in her forehead, her two hind feet white, and has a horſe colt with her. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away in three weeks from this date, or ſhe will be ſold to pay the damages, by Jacob Binder, living on the Germantown road, near the 3 mile ſtone.

June 24, 1783. ‡

Philadelphia, June 30, 1783.

ALL thoſe that have any demands againſt the Eſtate of DAVID LEECH, deceaſed, late third Lieutenant of the Brigantine HOLKER, Mr. John Quinlin, Commander, to bring in their accompts properly atteſted; and thoſe that are indebted to ſaid Eſtate, are deſired to make ſpeedy payment to Alexander Rutherford, of Philadelphia, or to George Glaſpey, junior, near Newark, New Caſtle County, on Delaware.

ALEXANDER RUTHERFORD, }
GEORGE GLASPEY, } Executors.

FOR SALE,

An excellent BRASS BELL,

Of fifty weight, fit for either a SCHOOL-HOUSE or SHIP
Enquire of the Printers.

Watch and Clock Tools and Materials,

of different kinds, to be SOLD, by

THOMAS HOWARD,

In *Second-ſtreet*, the fifth door above *Cheſnut-ſtreet*,

CONSISTING of Main Springs, Glaſſes, Fuſee Chains, Dial Plates, Keys, Hands, Files, Balance Wheels, and Fuſee Engines, Outſide Chains, Strings, Seals, &c. &c.

N. B. Clock and Watch work done as uſual on the moſt reaſonable terms. Stage-men and Shallop-men who bring Watches from the country to be repaired, by favouring him with their cuſtom, may have their own done gratis. †

FOR SALE,

A FARM, in Providence townſhip, Philadelphia county, about 20 miles from the city, on the Norrington road, adjoining John Baker, and the line of Providence and Norrington townſhips, containing about 100 acres, on which are a good ſquare log houſe, with a cellar under it, a ſtone milk-houſe and chamber over it, a well and pump of good water, an excellent ſtone barn, ſtable and cow-houſe, with a good orchard, ſituated in a healthy part of the country; there are about 22 acres of good timber, the reſt fit for tillage or paſture. A good title, and a reaſonable time will be given to the purchaſer, on giving ſecurity, if required. For further particulars enquire of *John Barclay*, in Water-ſtreet, or *Thomas Rees*, Eſq; on Perkioming. Francis Lally, who lives on the premiſes, will ſhew it to any perſon who applies.

N. B. If not ſold at private ſale before the 2d of September next, it will be ſold at the Coffee-houſe, at one o'clock, on that day. July 1, 1783.

To be Sold at Private Sale,

A very valuable tract of WOODLAND,

CONTAINING One Hundred and Fifty Acres, part whereof is ſituate in Weſt-Nottingham Townſhip, in the County of Cheſter, and the other part in Little Britain Townſhip, in the County of Lancaſter, in the State of Pennſylvania, joining land of Thomas Coulſton and others, having the uſual allowance for roads and highways. The ſaid tract of Land has the Octarara Creek running through it, and is about Twenty-five miles from Chriſtiana Bridge; is very handy to a Griſt-Mill, there being one on the adjoining plantation; and has likewiſe the appearance of a Copper Mine on it, the ore of which may be ſeen by applying to the ſubſcriber, by whom a legal and indiſputable title will be made to the purchaſer. For further information, enquire of the ſubſcriber, living on the weſt ſide of Front-ſtreet, above Market-ſtreet, in the city of Philadelphia, or of John Todd, living at the South-Eaſt corner of Cheſnut and Fourth-ſtreets, in the ſaid city. JOHN PRIEST.

N. B. If the ſaid tract of land is not ſold by private ſale before the ſecond day of Auguſt next, it will then be ſold by public ſale at the Coffee-Houſe, between the hours of five and ſix in the afternoon. §

WHEREAS JANE HARTNESS, alias DARAGH, hath ſold and carried off in a clandeſtine manner the goods and effects of the ſubſcriber, given away or ſold his creatures, denies her marriage, and has left his houſe and refuſes to live with him. Theſe are to warn all perſons not to be concerned with her on his account, and whoſoever has received any part of his effects to reſtore them immediately, or be proſecuted as felons; none are to credit nor pay her any part of his debts, nor commence ſuit or ſuits in his or her name, as I will not allow nor admit, but proſecute ſuch perſons as clandeſtine dealers. Given under my hand at Oxford townſhip, Cheſter county, State of Pennſylvania,

July 1, 1783. ¶ JAMES HARTNESS.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

WAS STOLEN out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, living in Straſburgh townſhip, Lancaſter county, on the night of the 26th inſt. a dark bay HORSE, 5 years old this fall, neither brand nor ear-mark, his mane hangs on both ſides of his neck, very large hoofs, never was ſhod, paces and trots. Whoever will deliver the ſaid horſe together with the thief to the ſubſcriber, or to Stophel Heager, in the borough of Lancaſter, ſhall be entitled to the above reward, or *Four Dollars* for the horſe, and reaſonable charges, paid by

June 27, 1783. † JOHN BRACKBILL.

TO BE SOLD,

At public Auction, THIS DAY, at twelve o'clock, at the Coffee-houſe,

A NEW two ſtory brick TENEMENT, with a Kitchen and Lot of Ground, ſituated on the north ſide of Shreiver-ſtreet, between Arch and Race ſtreets, and near to Eighth-ſtreet; containing in breadth 16 feet and 6 inches, and in depth 45 feet. The houſe ſtands high and airy, and commands an agreeable proſpect of that part of the city.

Likewiſe, one other Lot of Ground, nearly joining to the above, ſituated on the eaſt ſide of Delaware Eighth-ſtreet, between Race and Arch-ſtreets aforeſaid; containing in breadth 15 feet, and in depth 49 feet and 6 inches, to a five foot alley, leading into Shreiver-ſtreet, with the privilege of ſaid alley and ſtreet. This and the above lot are both ſubject to a yearly ground-rent of Two and Two-ninths Piſtoles.

July 5, 1783. § 1 w JOHN BAYARD, Auctioneer.

SIX DOLLARS Reward.

STRAYED away from the ſubſcriber, living in Lower-Merion townſhip, Philadelphia county, on the 17th of June laſt, a brown MARE, ten years old laſt ſpring, 14 hands high, has two ſaddle marks on her back, ſhod before with old ſhoes, trots, paces and gallops. Whoever takes up ſaid mare, and delivers her to the ſubſcriber, or at the Sweeds-Ford, to Mr. Peter Holſton, ſhall receive the above reward, with all reaſonable charges, paid by §

Lower-Merion, July 2, 1783. PETER TREXLER.

STRAYED or STOLEN,

ON Sunday laſt, a ſmall red cow, with a white face. She is very quiet and gentle. Whoever brings her to the ſubſcriber, in Third-ſtreet, near Vine-ſtreet, ſhall receive TWENTY SHILLINGS Reward. JACOB RUSH.

Philadelphia, July 1, 1783. ¶

ALL perſons indebted to the Eſtate of DAVID REGESTER, late of the townſhip of Edgmont, and county of Cheſter, deceaſed, either by bond, note or book debt, are hereby required to make ſpeedy payment, or they will be dealt with as the law directs; likewiſe all perſons having any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring in their accounts to us, the ſubſcribers, that they may be ſettled and paid.

July 1, 1783. GEORGE BISHOP, }
§ JOSEPH BLACK, } Adminiſtrat.

WAS taken up the 9th of June laſt, on the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Germantown, Three HOGS. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away. § ANTHONY JOHNSON.

Southwark Auction.

TO-MORROW MORNING,

Will be Sold by Publick Auction,
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

MERCHANDIZE,

As USUAL; ALSO,

Houſhold Furniture & Wearing APPAREL, &c. &c.

WILLIAM BROWN, Auctioneer.

Juſt Publiſhed, and now Selling at BELL'*s Book-Store, near St. Paul's Church, in Third-Street, Philadelphia,*

SERMONS

To MINISTERS OF STATE.

By the Author of SERMONS TO ASSES.

Dedicated to Lord North, Prime Miniſter of England, for the uſe of the religious, political and philoſophical Rationaliſts, in Europe and America.

Preach the Goſpel to every Creature.---MARK xvi. 16. *I have called you Gods, and all of you the Children of the* HIGHEST: *But ye ſhall die like men, and fall like one of the Princes.*---PSAL. lxxxii. 6.

PRICE HALF A DOLLAR.

N. B. A conſiderable variety of the neweſt PUBLICATIONS, in Hiſtory, Travels, Voyages, Novels, Arts, Sciences and Entertainment; with Latin and Engliſh Claſſics; alſo Books in all Languages: May be had at BELL's Book-Store, near St. Paul's Church, in Third-Street, PHILADELPHIA. ¶

Philadelphia, July 5, 1783.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to Public Sale, at the Houſe of William Lawrence, near the premiſes, on Wedneſday, the 16th inſtant, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, TWENTY LOTS of GROUND, adjoining and near each other, ſituate between Vine-ſtreet and Spring Garden lands, and on Eighth-ſtreet from the river Delaware; taken in execution as the property of John Reed, by

WILLIAM WILL, Sheriff.

N. B. A plan of the Lots, particularly deſcribed, may be ſeen at the Sheriff's office, and at the place of ſale.

Philadelphia, July 5, 1783.

BY virtue of a Writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to Public Sale, at the Coffee-Houſe, on THURSDAY the 17th inſtant, at 12 o'clock, TWO FRAME MESSUAGES and LOT of GROUND, ſituate in Southwark, on the weſt ſide of Front-ſtreet, nearly oppoſite the ſign of the Blue Bell, containing 31 feet on Front-ſtreet, and 77 feet deep, bounded eaſtward by Front-ſtreet, ſouth and weſtward by ground of Joſeph Wharton, &c. ſaid to be an excellent ſtand for a ſtore; ſubject to a yearly groundrent of 20l. lawful money of Pennſylvania, payable to ---- Wharton; taken in execution as late the eſtate of George Campbell, deceaſed, by

WILLIAM WILL, Sheriff.

To be SOLD by public Vendue,

At the COFFEE-HOUSE, on the 23d day of July inſtant, at 7 o'clock in the evening, if not ſold before at private ſale,

ABOUT 7 acres of good mowable MEADOW GROUND, under good fence, ſituate on the road to Glouceſter, bounded by the Delaware, Hay-Creek, and the ſaid road, diſtant about one and a half miles from the city, the creek navigable to ſaid tract. For terms apply to the ſubſcriber, living in Queen-ſtreet, near Water-ſtreet, Southwark, or to ELIJAH BROWN, at his office in Pine-ſtreet, oppoſite the Friends Meeting-houſe.

July 8, 1783. † JOHN PLANKINHORN.

BY virtue of a Writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be ſold at public ſale, on the 16th day of this inſtant (July) on the premiſes, A certain Meſſuage, Plantation or Tract of Land, ſituate in Charleſtown townſhip, containing 179 acres, more or leſs, bounded by lands of Edward Lane, -------------- and others; late the eſtate of Thomas Roſiter, but ſeized and taken in execution, and to be ſold by

Cheſter, July 1, 1783. § JOHN GARDNER, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a Writ of Levari Facias to me directed, will be ſold at public vendue, on the 17th day of this inſtant (July) on the premiſes, A certain Meſſuage or Tenement, Plantation and Tract or Parcel of Land, and Meadow Ground thereunto belonging, ſituate in the townſhip of Ridley, containing, by eſtimation, 113 acres, more or leſs, bounded by lands of Iſaac Hendrickſon and others; late the eſtate of Swan Culin, deceaſed; ſeized and taken in execution, and to be ſold by

Cheſter, July 1, 1783. § JOHN GARDNER, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a Writ of Levari Facias to me directed, will be ſold at public vendue, on the 18th day of July inſtant, on the premiſes, A certain Meſſuage or Tenement, Plantation and Tract, or Parcel of Land thereunto belonging, containing forty acres, more or leſs, ſituate in Chicheſter townſhip, bounded by John Talbert and others; late the eſtate of John Wilkins; ſeized and taken in execution, and to be ſold by

Cheſter, July 1, 1783. § JOHN GARDNER, Sheriff.

Elegant Engravings.

Juſt imported, and to be SOLD by

JAMES REYNOLDS,

At his STORE, in Third-ſtreet, between Market and Arch-ſtreets,

A FEW Copies from the Paintings of that celebrated Genius, *John Taylor*, Eſq; of *Bath*, a Native of this City. Mr. Taylor's Reputation in Landſcape ſtands almoſt unrivalled in England, if not in all Europe. The Engravings from his Works, now offered, are executed by the firſt Artiſts in London, and are convincing Specimens of the ſuperior Greatneſs of his Abilities. The two ſmaller Plates are admirable Examples in the rural, pleaſing Stile, and the two larger in the Great and Sublime. To Perſons of Taſte in the polite Arts, theſe Performances cannot fail of giving the greateſt Satisfaction.

The ſmall Plates *One Guinea*;
The large Plates *Two Guineas* the Pair.

N. B. Theſe Engravings to be had either in Sheets, or neatly framed and glazed, by the ſaid James Reynolds. §

WAS FOUND, at or near to the Sign of the Buck Tavern, on the Lancaſter great road, on the 5th ultimo, A HANDSCREW. The owner or owners may have it again, by applying to the ſubſcriber, living in Weſt-Caln townſhip, Cheſter County. § MICHAEL BALDRIDGE.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW-PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.

JULY. 1783. THE NUMB. 2771.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 23, 1783.

PHILADELPHIA.

THE 4th inſtant having been appointed by the Hon. Truſtees of the Univerſity, for holding a public Commencement; it was accordingly held, in the preſence of a very crowded aſſembly; a number of the principal officers of the State; part of the family of his Excellency the Miniſter of France; and a great concourſe of moſt reſpectable citizens, politely countenancing and giving elegance to the literary exhibition of the day.

At ten o'clock the Truſtees, accompanied with the faculty and graduates in their formalities, went in proceſſion from the Apparatus Chamber to the Great Hall, and took their places.

The buſineſs was opened ſolemnly with prayer, by the Rev. Dr. Ewing, Provoſt; and the exerciſes were conducted in the following order, viz.

A Latin ſalutatory Oration, nervous and claſſical, particularly adapted to the time; touching on a variety of intereſting topics; remarking more eſpecially, and exemplifying the baneful influence of luxury with reſpect to national principles and manners; by Mr. J. Snodgraſs.

An Oration, ſketching the plan of literature laid down, and purſued in this Seminary-- ſhewing how far ancient languages are deemed requiſite; as they unlock the ſprings of knowledge at their ſource; render the ſtudent familiar with the maſterly ſentiments of the greateſt of mankind, and give the propereſt introduction to higher attainments;---pointing out the eſtabliſhed proceſs through the noble range of philoſophy; the manner of inveſtigating and applying the powers of the human mind; of becoming acquainted with nature, its admirable phænomena, its glorious author; --of ſtudying ethics, politics, hiſtory, chronology, together with compoſition, eloquence, criticiſm, in their purity and greatneſs; ſo that the multiplying notices and ability received from theſe, may be all improved to the purpoſes of exalted moral temper, and diffuſively beneficent conduct;---by Mr. Stephen Sykes, of Delaware.

An Oration, ingeniouſly illuſtrating the eſſential connection between the interior figure of man, and his capacity of improvement in arts and ſciences;---by Mr. Anthony Morris.

A Forenſic Diſputation on Duelling, Meſſrs. Eph. Ramſey, and Joſeph Thomas, maintained the lawfulneſs and utility of the practice; Meſſrs. George Bartram and Nath. Greer maintained the negative. The arguments were acute, ingenious, and well arranged on each ſide. The Provoſt's deciſion was expreſs and very full againſt the phrenzy.

An Oration on Government; illuſtrating the pre-eminent excellence of the democratic forms, and their happy accommodation to the circumſtances of this country; with obſervations on the nature and cauſes of the riſe and decline of nations;---by Mr. Iſaac Briggs.

An Oration upon American Affairs, embelliſhed with remarks immediately reſpecting the love of liberty, the ſpirit of patriotiſm,---and the magnanimity, the ever memorable generoſity of France towards the United States;---by Mr. Rich. Footman.

An Eſſay containing humourous playful ſtrictures on the cuſtomary grammatical mode of teaching Latin; and upon certain no leſs inſtructive enigmas of logical and metaphyſical erudition; by Mr. J. Chew Thomas, of Maryland.

Degrees were then conferred:----That of Bachelor in the Arts, on the following Gentlemen, viz. Meſſrs. George Bartram, Iſaac Briggs, Richard Footman, Nathaniel Greer, Anthony Morris, Ephraim Ramſey, James Snodgraſs, William Stewart, Stephen Sykes, Joſeph Thomas, and John Chew Thomas.---The degree of Bachelor in Medicine was conferred upon Meſſrs. Solomon Berkhead, of Virginia, John Morris, John Watſon and Thomas Waring, of Charleſtown, South-Carolina.

The degree of Maſter of Arts was conferred on Meſſrs. Eraſmus Kelly, John Caldwell, John Bleakley, Samuel Sitgreaves, James Gray, Joſeph Ruſh, Peter Chevalier and Benjamin Morris.

The degree of Doctor of Phyſic was conferred on Doctor Hugh Shields, he having received the ſame degree before at Edinburgh.

The degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred on the Rev. Samuel Magaw, Vice-Provoſt, and on the Rev. John Chriſtopher Kunzie, Profeſſor of Hebrew and Philoſophy in the Univerſity.

The Truſtees and Faculty, deſirous of ſhewing every poſſible mark of diſtinction to that illuſtrious perſonage, to whom America is ſo much indebted, conferred upon his Excellency General GEORGE WASHINGTON, Eſq; Commander in Chief of the Army of the United States, the degree of Doctor of Laws.

The Valedictory Oration was then delivered by Mr. W. Stewart, of New-York; he had prepared it handſomely; it was well diverſified with matter, ſentimental, delicate, and previous to his uncommonly pathetic cloſe, he paid ſome elegant expreſſions of reſpect to Congreſs, and the General Aſſembly of this Commonwealth.

An affectionate charge, ſuited to bring home with a collected power, philoſophy and virtue, to the boſoms and buſineſs of the young gentlemen, was given by the Provoſt.

The Vice-Provoſt concluded with prayer.

A band of muſic playing at proper intervals heightened the general entertainment.

Every teſtimony of approbation was kindly expreſſed by an indulgent, diſcerning audience, who appeared well pleaſed---and more eſpecially, that on the anniverſary of declared INDEPENDENCE the wreath of SCIENCE ſhould be conferred on the deſerving.

Juſt publiſhed, and to be ſold by HALL *and* SELLERS, *at the New Printing-Office, in* Market-ſtreet, *and by* WILLIAM WOODHOUSE *Stationer, next Door to the Coffee-Houſe, in* Front ſtreet, Philadelphia, *Price* One Dollar,

AHIMAN REZON

ABRIDGED and DIGESTED:

As a *Help to all that are, or would be*

FREE and ACCEPTED MASONS.

To which is added, A SERMON, preached in *Chriſt-Church, Philadelphia,* on *Monday, December* 28, 1778.

Publiſhed by Order of the GRAND LODGE of *Pennſylvania,*

By WILLIAM SMITH, D.D.

N. B. *Great Allowance made to thoſe who take a Quantity.*

THREE POUNDS Reward.

RUN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living in Front-ſtreet, between Race and Vine-ſtreets, An Apprentice Boy, named ZENUS SAVIGE, about 16 years of age, of a fair complexion, and dark hair; had on when he went away, a blue ſailor's jacket and a pair of canvas trowſers. Whoever takes up the ſaid apprentice, and will bring him to his maſter, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

§ JOHN HIDE.

PRINTS,

With and without Frames (a large collection,)

And a Variety of BOOKS, MAPS, &c.

Are now open for SALE, at

BERNARD KILKENNY's Store,

In Walnut-Street, between Front and Second-Streets.

Who wants a Quantity of Oak Timber, Oak Boards, Indigo, Pot-aſh, Deer-Skins, Pitch and Hemp, and a Veſſel on Freight for Liſbon.

JOHN A. HAMELIN,

HAS FOR SALE,

At his STORE, in Front-ſtreet, between Cheſnut and Walnut-ſtreets,

The beſt CONIAC BRANDY,

And a large Aſſortment of

DRY GOODS,

Suitable for all Seaſons;

And MEDICINES ſorted. §

The HISTORY of

NEW-HAMPSHIRE,

VOLUME I.

By JEREMY BELKNAP, *A. M.*

Is ready for the Preſs, and will be publiſhed as ſoon as a competent number of Subſcribers can be procured.

CONDITIONS.

THIS volume will contain about 400 pages, and will be delivered to Subſcribers at one Dollar and a third of a Dollar in boards; one half of which ſum is to be paid at the time of ſubſcribing, and the other on the delivery of the book.

The vaſt importance of this riſing Empire renders the hiſtory of each part of it extremely intereſting; and ſuch a work, if well executed, muſt afford peculiar gratification to the curious and inquiſitive. With reſpect to that now propoſed to be publiſhed, nothing more will be obſerved than that the Legiſlature of the State of New-Hampſhire, having favoured the author with the uſe of the public Records, he has ſpared no pains in conſulting thoſe genuine ſources of information; and as he has been equally aſſiduous in collecting the hints given by other hiſterians, and ſeveral gentlemen have admitted him to their collections, of original papers, he hopes it will be found that he has impartially ſtated facts, and flatters himſelf this work will appear new even to thoſe beſt acquainted with American hiſtory. Thoſe who wiſh for farther information will pleaſe to apply to Mr. Robert Aitken, Bookſeller and Printer, near the Coffee-houſe; or the Printers hereof, who are furniſhed with a ſpecimen of the work, and will receive ſupſcriptions.

TO BE RENTED,

MOORE-HALL, the ſeat of the late William Moore, Eſq; ſituated in Cheſter county, on the Schuylkill, 23 miles from Philadelphia. Upon this eſtate are about 300 acres of arable land cleared, a large quantity of excellent meadow, a plenty of good fruit, an exceeding good dwelling-houſe, with the neceſſary out-houſes, and a large garden in good order. This eſtate is agreeably ſituated, very healthy, and finely watered by the Schuylkill, Pickering creek, and ſprings on different parts of it.

To be LETT with the premiſes,

A valuable GRIST-MILL, on a never failing ſtream of water, and very conveniently ſituated for procuring wheat.

Any perſon inclinable to rent, may know the terms, by applying to the ſubſcriber, on the premiſes.

WILLIAMINA MOORE.

N. B. Mrs. Moore has to SELL, a CHARIOT and four wheeled CHAISE. §

To be SOLD by public SALE,

On Monday, the 25th day of Auguſt next, at twelve o'clock at noon, at the houſe of George Voght, innkeeper, in Oley townſhip, Berks county,

TWO full equal and undivided third parts of the Forge and Furnace Lands, known by the name of LESHER's FURNACE, with the forge and improvements, and alſo ſundry other tracts of land belonging to the ſubſcriber, ſituate in and near Oley townſhip aforeſaid. A plan or draught of the ſeveral tracts and premiſes may be ſeen at the houſe of George Voght aforeſaid. And the ſubſcriber would be glad that Meſſrs. James Old and others, who were lately appointed auditors to value John Roſs's one third of the ſaid forge lands, and valued it ſo high, would be pleaſed to give their attendance, and aſſiſt to raiſe the price of the premiſes at the ſale aforeſaid and by a more candid and cloſe inſpection diſcover that in the valuation they have ſo made, they have included lands which do not belong to the forge and company, but were purchaſed by and are the ſole and private property and eſtate of JOHN LESHER.

N. B. Several mills all new built up. The conditions will be made known at the time and place of ſale. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

A TRACT of WOODLAND, containing 833 acres and allowance for roads, ſituate on Penery Branch, in the county of Glouceſter, in the State of New-Jerſey, about 19 miles from Cooper's ferry, and 8 miles from a landing on Timber Creek; on this tract is fine ſhip timber, and a great quantity of black oak, hickory, maple and pine, the road from Cooper's ferry to Cape May runs through this tract; any perſon inclining to purchaſe may be informed of the title and terms of payment by applying to PETER THOMSON, Conveyancer, in Philadelphia.

July 19, 1783. †

RUN AWAY, on Thurſday, the 17th inſtant, a boy, by trade a taylor, named PETER LIVINGSTON, about 16 or 17 years old, brown hair, fair complexion, and well grown, very little marked with the ſmall-pox, took with him when he went away, a brown coat, white plated buttons on both breaſts, nankeen veſt and breeches, one light coloured cloth veſt, one pair of ſtrong linen trowſers, one white ſhirt, and one of a coarſer kind, a beaver hat much worn, plated buckles, and a pair of good pumps, white ribbed thread ſtockings. Whoever takes up the ſaid boy and ſecures him, ſo as his maſter may get him again, ſhall have THREE POUNDS Reward for their trouble, and all reaſonable charges, paid by

July 10. § WILLIAM BELL, in Walnut ſtreet.

SIX DOLLARS Reward.

STOLEN out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, in Charleſtown townſhip, Cheſter county, the night of the 8th inſt. a black MARE, round made, in good order, about 14 hands high, looks as if with foal, 10 years old, a ſtar in her forehead, ſome white on one of her hind feet, ſeveral ſaddle ſpots, a film on her off eye, her mane hangs all on the near ſide, a natural pacer, but if drove paſt a travel ſhifts, low carriage, not a pleaſant hackney, but very good in the gears, is very dextrous in ſlipping or breaking the bridle when hitched. Whoever brings ſaid mare to the ſubſcriber, and ſecures the thief, ſo that he be brought to conviction, ſhall have the above reward, paid by

July 10, 1783. § PATRICK ANDERSON.

Fauquier county, State of Virginia, July 1, 1783.

THIRTY DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away laſt night from the ſubſcribers, three NEGROE MEN, viz. one named JACOB, about 25 years old, a ſhort well made fellow, conſiderably bow legged; had on, when he went away, a coarſe homeſpun ſhirt and trowſers, and a ſhort homeſpun grey cloth coat. One named JAMES, about 20 years old, a ſhort light made fellow, ſpeaks broken Engliſh; had on about the ſame ſort of cloaths of the other, and run from the ſame houſe. The other named PRINCE, about 25 years old, a light made fellow, about 5 feet 7 inches high, a ſimple talkative fellow; had on about the ſame ſort of cloaths of the others. Whoever will deliver ſaid Negroes to their maſters, or put them in any goal, ſo that they may have them again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

¶ JAMES and WILLIAM BRYAN.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels and others are deſired not to harbour or take them away at their peril,

---

WAS committed to the Goal of Cumberland County, New-Jerſey, the 10th inſtant, two negroe fellows, one named DICK, 26 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, left home three weeks ago; had on when committed, a white jacket, homeſpun ſhirt, corded breeches, old ſtockings, no ſhoes; and ſays he belongs to Robert Right, near Church-Hill, Queen Ann's County, in the State of Maryland. The other named TOM, 23 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high; had on when committed, a homeſpun linnen coat, cotton breeches, cotton ſtockings, good ſhoes, wool hat; and ſays he belongs to Matthew Tilghman, Eſq; and run away from his overſeer, William Lard, in Queen Ann's County, near the head of Cheſter, in the State of Maryland. This is to acquaint their maſters, that if they do not come in Two Months from the date hereof, they will be ſold to pay the charges. THOMAS ELLIT ALLEN, Goaler.

July 16, 1783. ¶

Cumberland county, State of New-Jerſey, June 23, 1783.

WHEREAS the houſe of the ſubſcriber was plundered by the enemy, on the 21ſt day of Auguſt, 1781, among other things there was taken a judgment bond upon Hugh Steel, of New-Caſtle county, in the Delaware State, dated July 27, 1776, conditioned for the payment of Seventy five Pounds; and one other judgment bond upon William Wilſon, Kent county, Delaware State dated Auguſt 4, 1776, conditioned for the payment of One Hundred and Fifty Pounds. If any perſon or perſons will deliver me the aforeſaid bonds, or either of them, ſhall be entitled to one fourth part of them, or either of them. All perſons are hereby forbid taking any aſſignments on the aforeſaid bonds, by ¶ CHARLES ALLEN.

NATHAN & DAVID SELLERS,

CONTINUE as uſual the Manufactury of WOOL and COTTON CARDS, on the North Side of Market-ſtreet, near Sixth-ſtreet, where they may be had at the loweſt Rates.

They alſo carry on the WIRE-WORK in all its Branches, ſuch as----

- Rolling Screens for cleaning Flax-ſeed;
- Rolling and Standing Screens for cleaning Wheat;
- Shorts Cloths and Indian Meal Bolts;
- Snuff Sieves and Bolts;
- Fan Screens and Riddles;
- Flax-ſeed and Indian Meal Sieves;
- Reying Sieves and Garlick Riddles;
- Bricklayers and Plaiſterers Screens and Sieves;
- Paper Moulds, Waſhers and Duſters;
- Spring-houſe and Cellar Windows;
- Wire-Work for Safes, *&c. &c. &c.*

All which is done in the neateſt and beſt Manner, on the ſhorteſt Notice, and at the moſt reaſonable Rates.

They flatter themſeves the long Experience and great Practice they have had under their Father *(John Sellers)* will enable them to execute ſuch Orders as they may be favoured with to the utmoſt Satisfaction.

Orders by Poſt or otherwiſe are carefully attended to.

They have for Sale, a few Thouſand 12 Ounce Tacks.

WANTED,

A WRITING-MASTER, in the UNIVERSITY.

Apply to the FACULTY.

N. B. The Salary is £125 per Annum.

Philadelphia, July 15, 1783. ‡

FISHING TACKLING,

Of all ſorts, for either ſea or river, to be SOLD by

JOHN HOWARD,

In Second-ſtreet, three doors above Cheſnut-ſtreet,

WHERE Captains of veſſels and others may be ſupplied at the ſhorteſt notice, and on reaſonable terms. A proper allowance will be made to country ſtore keepers, and others who buy to ſell again.

N. B. Any perſon who has a quantity of FISH HOOKS to diſpoſe of, may meet with a purchaſer, by applying as above. ¶

Lord NORTH's SPEECH *on the* REFORM *of the* REPRESENTATION *in* PARLIAMENT, *on occaſion of the Hon. Mr.* WILLIAM PITT's *Motion.*

HOUSE OF COMMONS,

WEDNESDAY, *May* 7.

LORD *North* deſired the reſolutions to be read, which being done, his Lordſhip ſaid, that he had given the greateſt attention to every thing that had fallen from the Gentlemen who were friends to the motion, and particularly to the apprehenſions which the moſt ſanguine of its favourers (Mr. William Pitt and Mr. Thomas Pitt) had entertained, on entering upon the very nice operation, to which the reſolutions were preparatory. In the whole courſe of his parliamentary engagements, he had never liſtened with ſo much care to any ſpeech that had been made by any Member, as he had to the one made by the Right Hon. mover, and he muſt do that Gentleman the juſtice to ſay, that he had never in his life been better paid for his attention. The candour, the moderation, the ingenuity, and eloquence diſplayed by that Gentleman were ſuch, as did honor to the illuſtrious body of which he formed ſo very diſtinguiſhed a portion. But the Gentleman had prefaced his motion with expreſſing the dread he felt in touching ſo venerable a ſubject as the conſtitution, though for the very expreſs purpoſe of amending it. That expreſſion was the expreſſion of ſound ſenſe. The attempt was of the niceſt and moſt delicate nature that the mind of man could poſſibly conceive. It was to tamper with that fabric which for ages had ſtood the boaſt of Britons, and the admiration and envy of all the world beſides. And on what ground! Ought not an Engliſhman, who was bleſſed with ſuch a pre-eminent form of government, to pauſe a moment, and to aſk himſelf, ere he ventured to innovate upon ſuch a form, on what ground he was going to proceed in ſo awful an undertaking. And when he had aſked himſelf that, and reflected on what he was about to do, could any man in his ſenſes ſay that aught but frenzy could excuſe ſuch a perſon from laying violent hands upon the conſtitution, with no other foundation for his conduct, than the fancy of its being diſordered, independent of any ſolid evidence of diſtemper. Had the Right Hon. Gentleman who made the motion laid down any proof of the diſorder intended to be remedied? He had not. Neither had any of thoſe who ſupported it. Much declamation indeed had been made uſe of both by him and them, grounded on evils which no one could deplore more than he did. But theſe evils---theſe misfortunes---theſe calamities, were as little imputable to any defect in the conſtitution, as the earthquake of Liſbon had to do with the frame of the government of that country.

Much had been ſaid of the American war, and of the cauſes of it: As to himſelf, he was free to acknowledge at all times the hand which he had in that war [here there was a cry of *hear him.*] By the cry of *hear him*, which I notice, ſaid his Lordſhip, from the other ſide of the Houſe, Gentlemen ſeem to think I am going to make ſome apology or confeſſion---they were never more miſtaken. Let guilt confeſs and apologize. I know none. But I will be ready at all times to vindicate my conduct, whenever Gentlemen ſhall think fit to attack it. An honorable Member near me (Mr. T. Pitt) has ſaid, that the Conſtitution is unſound, rocking to and fro like a weathercock with every blaſt of wind, for want of ſomething to keep it ſteady; he deſcribes the Crown, by virtue of its great influence, as keeping a picked Miniſtry in their offices, contrary to the ſenſe of the people; and he deſcribes this ſame powerful Crown as itſelf encroached on, ſtripped of its influence, and led into captivity. How the honorable Gentleman can reconcile two ſuch jarring deſcriptions, it is not in my power to conceive; but this I know, that they may neither of them be true, though, very poſſibly, they may both of them be falſe. To remedy theſe ſuppoſed grievences, *one hundred* Knights are demanded in addition to the "county Members; but I ſay, as I truſt the majority will ſay, "No---not fifty"---What! not fifty? "No---not one." I muſt ſee better grounds for the demand before I can venture my compliance with it. But then, as the favourers of the meaſure are not adduce any ſolid reaſons in ſupport of their wiſhes, they are fruitful in imaginary ones: The American war, with all its errors and misfortunes, are pathetically dreſſed up, and laid at the door of a worn out, battered, and enfeebled conſtitution. The American war was, as they ſuggeſt, the war of the Crown, contrary to the wiſhes of the people. I deny it. It was the war of Parliament; there was not a ſtep taken in it that had not the ſanction of Parliament. It was the war of the people; nor did it ever ceaſe to be popular, until a ſeries of the moſt unparalleled diſaſters and calamities cauſed the people, wearied out with almoſt uninterrupted ill ſucceſs and misfortune, to call out as loudly for peace as they had formerly done for war. Had the Conſtitution been ſo diſordered as the reformers would perſuade us that it is, how comes it to paſs that the voice of the people prevailed againſt the influence of the Crown. This is a recent tranſaction. The policy of diſcontinuing the war I ſhall not now ſpeak of, but that the Houſe of Commons directed the meaſure no one can deny; of courſe the influence of the Crown, if ever it had been prevalent, was then no more. Has it ſince that period broke beyond its bounds? Has it threatened any abuſe of the Conſtitution, which could excite thoſe jealouſies and fears which Gentlemen affect to imagine prevail among the people?--- Not a tittle of any ſuch grounds do I perceive, either in the petition which has been preſented, or in the agreements that have been uſed in ſupport of theſe petitions. But what is the weight of the petitions themſelves? Let us examine the matter. It was uſed as an argument for delaying the conſideration of this buſineſs, when the right honorable Gentleman, who now moves it, firſt brought it forward laſt year, that it were better not to take it up too ſuddenly, but to give the people time to reflect on it, and in the interim between that period, and the next agitation of it, their ſenſe might be more clearly collected.---What has been the reſult? After many months given to the people to ponder well upon their grievances, if any they really had, in reſpect to the inſufficiency of the repreſentation, only 14 out of 52 counties have preſented petitions on this account. And how are theſe petitions ſigned? By infinitely the minority of each county. Here is, among others, a petition from the county of Somerſet, a county which I know well, and know in general to be averſe to this pretended reform. Indeed, there cannot be a ſtronger proof of this diſpoſition, than the very few names which, out of ſuch a vaſt number of qualified people as that county contains, appears as ſignatures to the petition---only ſix hundred! There is another petition, the Suſſex one---ſigned only by the Sheriff! Here is repreſentation with a witneſs! The whole county of Suſſex repreſented by their Sheriff! In a word, of ſo many millions of inhabitants as England and Wales contains, there are no more than 20,000 people, and what in general theſe twenty thouſand are (God alone knows) who have found fault with the repreſentation of the country, and one of theſe diſcontented people are the petitioners of one county, I mean Yorkſhire. But it is not the mere paucity of the ſubſcribers, though that alone ought to forbid you to attempt innovations to gratify their whims, at the expence of the more ſenſible feelings of the vaſt majority of the nation, who by their ſilence on this occaſion, ſhew their perfect contentment with the preſent form of Government. It is not on this paucity alone, that I would have the Houſe to ground their rejection of the petitions. To that conſideratien I would add the manner in which the petitions have been obtained. They have been obtained, not from the public in general, but from the prejudiced part of that public. The Aſſizes are held twice every year. The Seſſions four times. On all of theſe occaſions the inhabitants of each county may be ſaid to meet in that moſt fair and moſt indiſcriminate manner, in which it may in candour be ſuppoſed the real ſenſe of the maſs of the people might be the beſt collected, if the real ſenſe was intended to be collected. Was this the manner in which the petitions were founded? Was it in this faireſt of all fair modes that the ſenſe of the public was taken? No; County Meetings, as they are called, were had---Projectors, with ſet ſpeeches and ready framed petitions, were there prepared to meet a number of prejudiced people, who came invited to ſign that which was ready for their ſignature. The queſtion was begged, or borrowed, or ſtole hoſpitably, to accommodate the craving appetites of ſuch coming gueſts. Thoſe who liked neither the invitation nor the fare, very prudently remained at their own homes. And the queſtion, in ſhort, now is, to whom are we to pay reſpect? The few reformers, or the multitude of contents? Can this be a ſerious queſtion? [There was a great cry of *hear him*] I perceive it cannot.---I ſhall not dwell upon a matter which this voice of the Houſe declares it to be unneceſſary that I ſhould dwell on.---But I would entreat their indulgence while I ſay a word or two in anſwer to ſome inſinuations that affect myſelf perſonally-----not that I would preſume to take up the time of the Houſe on any matter that concerned my mere ſelf; but as I conceive it will afford a further argument againſt the meaſure we are now preſſed to adopt, I am the more encouraged to hope this favour.

Indeed, ſaid his Lordſhip, caſting his eyes towards the clock, I have already troubled the Houſe too long, and that they feel the misfortune of my being unable to ſee the motions of yon monitor---but (here the whole Houſe loudly requeſted him to proceed) well, Mr. Speaker, continued his Lordſhip, the matter to which I allude, is the inſinuation thrown out reſpecting bad Miniſters being continued in office, againſt the voice of the people, by the over-ruling influence of the Crown. This is not a random ſtroke---from the quarter from whence it comes, the direction may be known---I will not affect to think it is not levelled at me. But, *multum abludit Imago*---I truſt the candid and diſcerning part of the Houſe will ſee that the attack is moſt unjuſt. I was not, when I was honored with office, a Miniſter of chance, or a creature of whom Parliament had no experience. I was found among you, when I was ſo honored. I had been long known to you. In conſequence, I obtained your ſupport--- when that ſupport was withdrawn, I ceaſed to be a Miniſter. I was the creature of Parliament in my riſe---when I fell I was its victim. Does this ſhew the undue influence of the Crown, or, is it not, on the contrary, the ſtrongeſt proof that can be given of the potent efficacy of the public voice? - If then that voice is ſo powerful as to remove whatever may be diſpleaſing to the opinions of this country, what need is there of this paraded reformation? There is a Bill now printed for the uſe of the Houſe, to remedy every grievance in point of expence and bribery at elections, to which the reſolution at preſent moved for goes;---and on that ground alone, I would think myſelf juſtified in negativing the motion; but when, to this conſideration is added, the want of any proof of diſorder in this glorious fabric, as the Right Hon. Mover juſtly ſtiled our conſtitution; when a remedy is ſought for a diſeaſe I know not what; when the puny voice of a few diſcontented people breaks in upon the tranquility and reverend ſilence of the vaſt and ſatisfied multitude---when even the diſcontented themſelves are at variance with reſpect to the nature of their grievances, and the modes of their redreſs--- when (I ſay) all theſe things are conſidered, a doubt cannot remain for a moment on my mind, of the weakneſs of giving way to this froward humour-----this ſpirit of projection; they but little know mankind, who imagine that a ſmall indulgence will not induce a preſſure for a greater.---*Principiis obſta*.---Let us act like men.---We are not the Deputies, but the Repreſentatives of the people. We are not to refer to them before we determine. We ſtand here as they would ſtand; to uſe our own diſcretion, without ſeeking any other guidance under Heaven. In a word, as no defect in the conſtitution has been proved, as we have heard nothing but declamation and ſurmiſe to warrant ſo awful and ſo very important a meaſure as an innovation on the form of that venerable Palladium, which ages have ſanctified down to us, let us again, let me conjure you, act like men, and like Britons, and reject---what to adopt muſt inevitably lead to ruin. I have freely given you my thoughts---it remains that I perfect my duty. The beſt way of getting rid of this deſtructive reſolution was certainly the motion for the order of the day. And that motion has moſt cordially my wiſhes.

AUGUSTA, (Georgia) *June* 15.

IN COUNCIL.

THE Petitions of Alexander Inglis, William M'Kimmy, James Mackie, John Roſe and Thomas Elſe, praying to be received, with their property, under the protection of this State, were preferred to this Board; and the ſame being taken into conſideration, Therefore

Reſolved, That the act of Aſſembly of this State, proſcribing certain perſons therein named, and confiſcating their eſtates real and perſonal, is explicit and peremptory, and does not admit of any power or authority in the executive department of government to ſuſpend its operations, either in whole or in part, for taking effect in its moſt extenſive import.

Reſolved, That every perſon in a ſimilar predicament under the act of the Legiſlature of South Carolina, or any other ſiſter State, and not proſcribed in this, may, while under that deſcription, receive a temporary protection only, and muſt from a due conſideration of the Fœderal Union, be delivered up to ſuch ſiſter State, together with their perſonal property, whenever demanded.

Reſolved, That, until the definitive treaty of peace has abſolutely taken place, and till the proviſional articles in ſaid treaty contained have been by Congreſs recommended to, and adopted by this State, in their full meaning and extent, no perſon whatever, who is proſcribed by the act of confiſcation, may, or can, be admitted into the ſame, agreeable to ſaid act.

Extracts from the Minutes,

D. REES, S. E. C.

CHARLES-TOWN (South-Carolina.)

July 8. The public peace was yeſterday greatly interrupted: a Mr. Baron, it is ſaid, met and groſſly inſulted Mr. Nones, in Broad ſtreet; among other illiberalities, he uſed the appellation of French *Rebel*----Mr. Nones reſented this treatment; they fought, and from an unlucky blow given, the life of the latter was for ſome time ſuppoſed to be in great danger; but after proper means uſed he recovered. Baron made his eſcape. Thoſe who call themſelves the friends of a particular deſcription of people, are very ill-adviſed when they attempt to irritate----the preſent temper of the people will not bear it---and exciting of commotions at ſuch a time may be dangerous, if not fatal.

That marked vengeance which appeared laſt night amongſt the people, againſt the perſon who inſulted Mr. Nones, a native of France, will teach certain perſons a little more civility to the ſubjects of the great and generous Ally of America.

FISH-KILL, *July* 17.

A correſpondent has favoured us with the following tranſcript of Orders iſſued by the Honorable Major General HOWE, *on the 8th ult. prior to the diſſolution of the major part of the army, viz.*

"GENERAL HOWE's ORDERS.

"AS part of the Maſſachuſetts troops will probably move off in a few days, General Howe takes the opportunity, while the line is together, to congratulate them on the concluſion of a war, to the ſucceſs of which their efforts have ſo much, and ſo nobly contributed: A war entered into by the ſons of America from no principle of revenge, no luſt of power or thirſt of blood, no undue deſire to extend territory, not to exterminate freedom, but to ſupport it,----not to invade the rights of others, but to maintain their own; poſſeſſing, as they did, both from natural and political inheritance, rights, privileges and liberties too precious to be parted with: They were the guardians of them for poſterity, and it was incumbent upon them to tranſmit them unimpaired: With this nobleſt of all ends in view, they were impelled to arms, and though untrained, undiſciplined, and uninformed in the ſcience of war, yet animated by the magnitude of the object, they, by the bleſſings of Divine Providence, have handled them with effect; and that, under diſadvantages no others have had to encounter with; and under the preſſure of diſtreſs, which nothing but a peculiar obſtinacy of virtue could poſſibly have ſurmounted. To have been an actor upon ſuch a ſtage, and for ſo noble a purpoſe, is too glorious a conſideration not to be felt with ardour, even by the coldeſt boſom: What then muſt thoſe feel, who have ſupported ſo capital a part as the line to which this is addreſſed---who, if they meet no other reward, will retire with the heart-felt conſciouſneſs of having amply filled the meaſure of their duty, and of having deſerved, though they ſhould not obtain, the rewards, applauſe and gratitude of their country. General Howe firmly hopes that that part of the community, which behind the bayonets of the army, and while their boſoms have been expoſed to thoſe of the enemy, have poſſeſſed ſecurely the property they had, with the means and opportunity of increaſing it; have ſolaced themſelves in the very lap of domeſtic felicity; have had perfectly preſerved to them their own freedom, and that of their poſterity, can never forget or neglect that band of men, who, in defiance of every ſuffering and danger, have ſecured them ſuch ineſtimable bleſſings: But ſhould theſe expectations, ſanguine as they are, be diſappointed, the Major General ſtrongly recommends to the officers and men, at every rate, to ingraft themſelves into the boſom of community, not only without oppoſition, but with a patriotic ſubmiſſion to civil ordinances, and if poſſible without murmuring or repining, and by becoming uſeful citizens demonſtrate to mankind, that, not even public ingratitude itſelf, excruciating a circumſtance as it may be, can for one moment alienate their affections from their country. General Howe now comes to a part of his addreſs, where expreſſions, however ſtrong, will be very inadequate to his feelings: The hour of ſeparation draws near, which, tho' ſalutary to his country, and upon that account, as a patriot, welcome to him, yet to his feelings as a man, it is an awful point of time. Years have elapſed, through the courſe of which, the whole or a reſpectable part of this line has been conſtantly under his command; and though on his part rigid with them in points of diſcipline, and in trying ſituations betwixt them and him, no official or perſonal animoſity has to his knowledge taken place; his orders have been accepted with readineſs, and executed with punctuality; he has had very much to commend, and very little indeed, if any thing, to diſapprove; he has received officially every attention, and perſonally every reſpect; and the conſideration of it, when he is far removed, through all the viciſſitudes of fortune, will be very dear to his remembrance. It is with truth he declares to the officers and men, his warmeſt approbation of their conduct, both to ſervice and to him; which, when abſent from them, he will teſtify to the world, as it has contributed too much to his happineſs not to be remembered with ſenſibility, and mentioned with the applauſe it merits. He is unconſcious of having injured, or undeſervedly offended a ſingle individual, who has been under his command; but if any thing of that ſort has occurred unknown to him, their candour he perſuades himſelf will impute it to inadvertence alone: As in their collective capacity as ſoldiers to promote their honor, and when conſiſtent with ſervice, to contribute to their convenience, were objects important to his attention; ſo in the divided ſtates into which they muſt ſoon diſſolve, their private felicity is the ardent deſire of his heart: With every wiſh, therefore, for their happineſs, and every warm inclination to promote it, he calls upon them, if he can now be uſeful to them, only to point out the mode, and to be certain of his every exertion: And he aſſures them that in future, wherever he may happen to be, or in whatever ſituation, his brother officers and ſoldiers will enhance his obligations to them, by commanding his beſt ſervices:---In the courſe of ſervice, ſympathies have been excited, affections impreſſed, and friendſhips eſtabliſhed in his mind, which time; abſence or accident ſhall never wipe away. How anxious then to him muſt be the hour of ſeparation, let thoſe of ſimilar feelings imagine; for as his ſenſibility upon this occaſion is too big for utterance, he will fly, if poſſible, from the painful reflection, and haſten to do what he ſhall always take pleaſure in, that is, to hope the officers and men of the army in general, and of his command in particular, may be as happy as he wiſhes them, and they will be ever happy indeed."

For LONDON,
The Brigantine MILDRED,
WILLIAM FROST, Maſter,
Now lying at *Carſon* or *Bickley*'s Wharff, has good Accommodations for Paſſengers, and will ſail with all convenient Expedition.

For FREIGHT or PASSAGE, apply to JOHN FIELD, in Cheſnut-ſtreet, JOHN THOMPSON, in Water-ſtreet, or the ſaid Maſter on Board.

Said FIELD and THOMPSON have for SALE, at their reſpective Stores, A large and general Aſſortment of

European and *Eaſt-India* GOODS,

Imported in the ſaid Brigantine and other Veſſels lately from Europe, amongſt which are---

LONDON STEEL,
Tea Kettles,
Frying Pans,
Iron Skillets,
Red Lead,
Sallad Oyl,
Porter in Hampers,
Cheeſe,
Hogs Briſtles,
Red Port Wine,
Weſton's Snuff,
Iron Wire,
Tin Plates.

The PARTNERSHIP of FIELD and THOMPSON having expired ſome Months paſt; thoſe Perſons who are indebted to them, are deſired to pay their reſpective Ballances. ‡ 6 w.

Philadelphia, New Goal, 7th Mo. 22, 1783.

THE Creditors of the Subſcriber are deſired to take Notice, That he intends to apply to the Aſſembly of this State, at their next Sitting in Auguſt, for his Releaſe. WILLIAM BROWN.

A MAN miſſing, with a large Sum of MONEY in his Poſſeſſion.

ON Saturday laſt, Captain WILLIAM NEWTON arrived in this city from New-Port, Rhode-Iſland, on board the ſchooner Hawk, and informed his owners that he had on board his veſſel in Caſh, the proceeds of her cargoe, ſold in New-Providence, which coſt in this city in March laſt upwards of Six Hundred Pounds, and other Monies committed to his truſt for Ebenezer S. Platt, one of the owners. Capt. Newton diſappeared on Saturday laſt, and the money is not found on board the veſſel. Should any accident have happened to him, all perſons, to whom any circumſtance may be known relating to him ſince his arrival here, tending to elucidate his caſe, are requeſted to make the ſame known to Ebenezer S. Platt; or if the ſaid Newton ſhould have abſconded, with deſign to defraud his owners, every lover of juſtice is requeſted to give their aid in apprehending him.

Capt. Newton is about 26 years of age, about 5 feet 8 inches high, ſhort dark hair, his noſe ſtrait, and inclining to red, his face rather pimpled, as if he drank freely, and he ſtoops in his ſhoulders. The Sum of FIFTY POUNDS Reward will be given to any perſon who ſhall apprehend and ſecure him in any of the United States, ſo that recourſe may be had to the laws, for Juſtice in the caſe. ‡

Philad. July 22. EBENEZER S. PLATT.

N. B. Capt. Newton was alſo at Rhode-Iſland, contrary to the knowledge or order of his owners, which makes his conduct appear the more ſuſpicious.

NEW-YORK, *July* 16.

Concerning the DEFINITIVE TREATY.

We are informed a gentleman lately arrived from England mentions, that he ſaw a letter in London from his Grace the Duke of Mancheſter, Ambaſſador from Great-Britain at the Court of Verſailles, intimating that the Definitive Treaty was not ſigned on the 16th of May.

We are told that the Mercury Frigate, (which, it is ſaid, waited purpoſely to bring over the Definitive Treaty to New-York) ſailed for this port ſeven weeks ago.

Yeſterday embarked for Bremerlehe, in Germany, the third regiment of Waldeck, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Horn, the Free Battalion of Heſſe Hanau, the corps of Anhalt Zerbſt, and the Anſpach Jagers.

The ſame day arrived his Majeſty's ſloop of war the Hornet, from St. Mary's river, in Eaſt-Florida.

The Hornet ſloop, Capt. Francis Tinſley, with the Magicienne, brought back under their convoy from Jamaica, a number of Loyal Carolinians (who had retired to that iſland) for Charles-Town, but on arrival off the bar, not being permitted to land there, the Hornet conveyed them up to Savanna, in Georgia, where they were kindly received, and are now comfortably ſettled.

July 19. On Thurſday evening arrived the brigantine St. John, Captain Neto, in eight weeks from Oporto, by which we have the following account: "That on the paſſage Capt. Neto ſpoke a copper-bottomed brigantine man of war, commanded by Capt. Coote, whoſe officer, on boarding the St. John, in lat. 24, long. 48, gave information that Captain Coote had left Bengal five months before; that an action had happened between the Britiſh fleet under Sir Richard Bickerton (who went to ſucceed Sir Edward Hughes in the chief command in the Indian Seas) and that of France under the Comte de Suffrein. A Britiſh line of battle ſhip was ſunk in the action, and one frigate taken: He mentioned nothing of the enemy's loſs. The officer was not diſtinct in his relation of this event, for we are not apprized whether Sir Richard's fleet was attacked ſeparate from Sir Edward's, or theſe two Admiral's were joined, in which latter caſe the force of the two nations would have been equal. --Proviſions were extremely ſcarce in India.----No accounts of the ceſſation of hoſtilities had yet been received there."

Letters from Oporto mention, that the Algerines were renewing hoſtilities againſt the Portugueſe trade, and the latter were preparing ſome line of battle ſhips to chaſtiſe them.

The ſame evening arrived here the brig Thomas, Capt. Bulkeley, belonging to New-London, in 18 days from St. Croix, by him we learn, that the Iſlands of Dominica, St. Kitts, and St. Vincent, were to be evacuated by the French troops by the latter end of this month.

CHATHAM, *July* 16.

At Morris Town, on the Sabbath of the 13th inſtant, between 5 and 6 o'clock, P. M. a heavy guſt that came out of the South-weſt, in a ſeemingly direct courſe to the town, was providentially met, within a quarter of a mile from the town, with another from the Eaſt, with thunder and rain, which turned its courſe to the Northward, and which occaſioned ſurpriſing agitations in the atmoſphere and clouds, and diſmal in its effects, ſcattering fences, twiſting off ſturdy oaks, tearing up trees by the roots, and almoſt ſome whole orchards, and carrying the trees to a conſiderable diſtance, blowing down ſome houſes and barns, unroofing others, to the amount of 15; unhorſing ſome, taking up others, and carrying them to a conſiderable diſtance, whereby they were very much bruiſed, but through a kind providence no bones were broke, nor lives loſt.

Surely our times are in God's hands, and all our comforts at his diſpoſal, and out of the whirlwind he teacheth us to know his name and reverence his power and providence.

PHILADELPHIA, JULY 23.

Extract of a letter dated Newburgh, 24th June, 1783, from his Excellency General Waſhington, to the Preſident of Congreſs.

SIR,

"It was not until 3 o'clock this afternoon, that I had the firſt information of the infamous and outrageous mutiny of part of the Pennſylvania troops; it was then I received your Excellency's letter of the 21ſt by expreſs, and agreeable to the requeſt contained in it, I inſtantly ordered three compleat regiments of infantry, and a detachment of artillery, to be put in motion as ſoon as poſſible; this corps will conſiſt of upwards of 1500 effectives. As all the trooops who compoſe this gallant army, as well thoſe who were furloughed, as thoſe who remain in ſervice, are men of tried fidelity, I could not have occaſion to make any choice of corps; and I have only a regret, that there exiſts a neceſſity that they ſhould be employed on ſo diſagreeable a ſervice. I dare ſay, however, they will on this and all other occaſions perform their duty as brave and faithful ſoldiers.

"While I ſuffer the poignant diſtreſs in obſerving that a handful of men, contemptible in numbers, and equally ſo in point of ſervice (if the veteran troops from the ſouthward have not been ſeduced by their example) and who are not worthy to be called ſoldiers, ſhould diſgrace themſelves as the Pennſylvania mutineers have done, by inſulting the ſovereign authority of the United States and that of their own. I feel an inexpreſſible ſatisfaction, that this behaviour cannot ſtain the name of the American ſoldiery. it cannot be imputable to, or reflect diſhonour on the army at large; but on the contrary, it will, by the ſtriking contraſt it exhibits, hold up to public view the other troops in the moſt advantageous point of light.

"Upon taking all the circumſtancs into conſideration, I cannot ſufficiently expreſs my ſurprize and indignation at the arrogance, the folly and the wickedneſs of the mutineers; nor can I ſufficiently admire the fidelity, the bravery and the patriotiſm, which muſt for ever ſignalize the unſullied character of the other troops of our army; for when we conſider that theſe Pennſylvania levies who had now mutinied, are recruits and ſoldiers of a day, who have not borne the heat and burden of the war, and who can have in reality but few hardſhips to complain of; and when we at the ſame time recollect, that thoſe ſoldiers who have lately been furloughed from this army are the veterans, who have patiently endured hunger, nakedneſs and cold, who have ſuffered and bled without a murmur, and who with perfect good order have retired to their homes, without the ſettlement of their accounts, or a farthing of money in their pockets; we ſhall be as much aſtoniſhed at the virtues of the latter, as we are ſtruck with horror and deteſtation at the proceedings of the former; and every candid mind, without indulging ill-grounded prejudices, will undoubtedly make the proper diſcrimination."

A number of the citizens of Philadelphia, in order to manifeſt their reſpect and gratitude to the officers of the fœderal army, as well as to ſhew how much they view the members of the moſt remote parts of the American Republic as friends and fellow citizens, on Friday laſt provided an elegant entertainment for them at the State-Houſe. His Excellency the Preſident of the State preſided over the entertainment as a CITIZEN of Philadelphia:---Among the officers who attended the repaſt, were the Hon. Major-Generals Gates, Howe, and Du Portail, and Brigadier-General Patterſon.

After dinner the following toaſts were drank.

1. The United States in Congreſs.
2. Our illuſtrious Ally, the King of France.
3. The States of Holland.
4. General Waſhington and the Fœderal army.
5. The glorious Martyrs to our Liberty and Independence.
6. New ſtrength to the Union, and new honors to its friends.
7. May our love of Liberty be ſhewn in the virtuous uſe of it, and in the juſt rewards of thoſe who have gained it for us.
8. Our Miniſters in Europe.
9. May we never forget that the only bulwark of a republic is virtue.
10. May honor and honeſty ever triumph over meanneſs and ingratitude.
11. May all our ſoldiers be citizens, and our citizens ſoldiers; and may the plough be as proſperous as the ſword has been ſucceſsful.
12. Peace, Liberty and Happineſs to the whole world.
13. The State of Pennſylvania.

A VOLUNTARY.

Honor and Immortality to the Principles of Freedom and Virtue, in GENERAL WASHINGTON's Circular Letter.

Between each of the toaſts cannon were fired, and different marches played by a military band of muſic. Upon the Preſident of the entertainment pronouncing the 11th toaſt, the whole company of officers and citizens roſe from their ſeats, and took each other by the hand. The effect of this ſudden manœuvre was ſo very ſtriking and agreeable, that the company could not refrain from teſtifying the pleaſure they derived from it by three huzzas.

When the VOLUNTARY (ſo happily conceived and ſo elegantly expreſſed) was given, the company roſe a ſecond time, and manifeſted their approbation of the wiſe---generous---juſt and liberal ſentiments that are contained in the General's circular letter by NINE huzzas.

Upon the whole, every part of the entertainment was conducted with the utmoſt order, good humour, and good breeding. The company, tho' large and collected from nearly every State in the union, was perfectly regular, and behaved in every reſpect towards each other, like members of one great and happy family.

⁂ ERRATA in the account of the Commencement at the Univerſity in Philadelphia, inſerted in the firſt page of this paper.---In the 35th Line from the beginning, for *interior* figure of man, read *exterior* figure of man----and in the 72d Line, for *Philoſophy*, read *Philology*.

To the reſpectable FREEMEN, ELECTORS in the city and county of PHILADELPHIA.

GENTLEMEN,

THE particular honor you have conferred on me, by placing me on the return with the preſent Sheriff at the late election, lays me under the ſincereſt obligations, and induces me to take the liberty to intreat the favour of your further ſuffrages and intereſt, in confirming me in ſaid office the enſuing election in October, as it ſhall be my conſtant ſtudy to merit your approbation, while I have the pleaſure of being the public's obedient, humble ſervant, THOMAS PROCTER.

To the FREEMEN, ELECTORS in the City, Liberties and County of PHILADELPHIA.

GENTLEMEN,

HAVING ſerved as a Military Officer in the Continental Army during the war, I ſhall in a few weeks retire from the field of victory into the boſom of peace, and to the character of a private citizen. And being encouraged by a great number of my fellow inhabitants, to offer myſelf a candidate for the SHERIFF's OFFICE, I do moſt earneſtly ſolicit your votes and intereſt at the enſuing Election, which, ſhould I be ſo happy as to obtain, it will enable me to look back with pleaſure on the dangers of the field and the hardſhips of the camp.

I am, with every ſentiment of reſpect and eſteem,

GENTLEMEN,

Your moſt obedient and very humble ſervant,

ANDREW PORTER, Lt. Colonel,

Commandant Pennſylvania Regiment of Artillery.

Philadelphia, July 17, 1783.

Terraſſon, Brothers & Co.

Have for SALE, at their Store, in Water-ſtreet, three doors below Spruce-ſtreet, a large aſſortment and great variety of

MERCHANDIZE,

Lately imported from Europe, viz.

SILKS of all kinds and colours,
Gauzes and Tiffanies ditto,
Gauze, Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs,
Genoa Velvet and Sattins,
A great variety of plain, painted broad and narrow Ribbands,
Painted Saches.
Ready made Muſquito Curtains,
Silk, Thread & Worſted Stockings,
Silk and Leather Gloves,
Fur and Straw Hats.
White and coloured Threads,
Bretagne Sheeting,
Morlaix and Holland Linens,
Marſeilles Quilting,
Ruſſia and Sail Duck,
Billiard Cloths,
A variety of Cordage,
Letter and Regiſter's Paper,
Buckles, Haſps, Pins, Needles, Tapes and Combs,
Powder, Pomatum, Spunges and Soap,
Sweet ſcented Waters,
White Wine Vinegar,
Sweet oil and Muſcadel Wine,
Cordials, Syrups and preſerved Fruit,
Elegant Paper Hangings,
Window Glaſs and Glaſs Ware,
Aſſorted Queen's Ware,
Drugs and Medicines,
Marble Mantle-Pieces, Slabs, Side Tables, Mortars, elegant large & ſmall carved Statues.

ALSO,

Beſt Hyſon and Green Teas, Pepper, Red and White Wines of various ſorts, in caſks and bottles; for which, apply at the abovementioned Store, or at the Cellar, under the Friends' Meeting, in Pine-ſtreet. †

To be SOLD at Private Sale,

A THREE ſtory brick HOUSE on the north ſide of Market-ſtreet, the third door above Fifth-ſtreet, in Hudſon's ſquare, containing in breadth on Market-ſtreet 17 feet 6 inches, and in depth 100 feet, with the privilege of a 4 feet alley into Fifth-ſtreet, at the end of the lot; the houſe has two rooms on a floor, a kitchen with a chamber over it; alſo a ſtable with a hay-loft; ſubject to a ground rent of *Twenty Pounds* per annum. For terms apply to ANDREW CARSON, on the premiſes.

Philadelphia, July 22. †

For SALE by PUBLIC VENDUE,

FOUR LOTS of GROUND, on Fifth-ſtreet, near Arch-ſtreet, one 20 feet front by 48 feet deep, on which is erected a good two ſtory frame tenement, which now letts for One Hundred Dollars per annum. One adjoining, 20 feet front by 48 feet deep, under a leaſe for five years---theſe two lots are each ſubject to a ground-rent of Two Pounds and Four Shillings currency per annum. One adjoining, 20 feet front by 100 feet deep, on which is erected a frame tenement; and one adjoining, 20 feet front by 100 feet deep, on which is alſo erected a frame tenement. This lot adjoins the houſe and lot of Samuel Clarke. The two laſt mentioned lots are free from ground-rent. The ſale to be held at the Coffee-houſe, at 12 o'clock, on Fourth day, the 30th of the preſent month. ¶

SIX DOLLARS Reward.

WAS STOLEN out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, in Whitpain townſhip, Philadelphia county, on the night of the 15th of this inſtant July, A BAY HORSE, three years old, trots and canters well, has good ſpirit and lofty carriage, about 15 hands high, round bodied, long neck, a black mane and ſlim black tail, one of his fore foot-lock joints thicker than the other. Any perſon taking up the thief or thieves, and ſecuring him or them, ſo that they may be brought to juſtice, and the horſe had again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by JOHN WENTZ, jun.

N. B. Was left at ſaid time and place, a light brown HORSE, ſix years old.

July 16, 1783. ¶

⁂ The Committees appointed by the reſpective Fire-Companies of the City and Liberties, are earneſtly requeſted to be punctual in Attendance to their adjourned Meeting this Evening, at Six o'Clock, at the Court-houſe.

NAVAL-OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA.

INWARDS. Brig Rambler, J. Clark, from Demarara. Schooner Adventure, H. Nicolls; Sloop Suſanna, D. Gladding, and Schooner Hawke, S. Little, Rh. Iſland. Sloop Argus, P. Fabes, Ship Eagle, L. La Combe, and Brig Tiger, J. Nollet, Bourdeaux. Schooner Jolly Bacchus, R. Mitchell, and Sloop Betſey, A. Gurling, N. Carolina. Schooner Happy Return, F. Shearer; Sloop Rebecca, S. Gardner; Sloop Louiſa, W. Weſton; Brig Cyrus, J. Simmons, Boſton. Sloop Rebecca, A. Pennyfield, New-York. Schooner Polly, W. R. Miller, Kennebeck. Sloop Bird, A. Walſh, Port au Prince. Sloop Grampus, T. Selew, Connecticut. Schooner Aunt, G. Cooper, New-Providence. Brig Mildred, W. Froſt, London. Brig Neptune, J. Rich, Virginia. Snow Good Friend, C. Le Conte, Breſt. Brig General Waſhington, Le Conte De Coriel, Dunkirk. Brig Carmo, A. Braga; Brig Anna Maria, H. Paſſmore; St. Thomas. Brig Noſtra Signora del Rotario, M. De Neiche; Snow Happy Recovery, P. Roubzag, Guadaloupe. Ship Juffrow Iabella, H. Schommackger, Turks Iſland. Ship Amelia, T. Savage, Belfaſt. Brig Mayflower, H. Hawkins, Havanna. Schooner Gerard, M. Strong, S. Carolina. Ship Patriot of Rouen, T. Fauqueux, Rochelle.

OUTWARDS. Schooner Sally, I. Parks, New-Providence. Brig Priſcilla, E. Fettybliſs, Cadiz. Sloop Liberty, R. M'Carthy, New-York. Ship Eighty-three, P. Scott, Antigua. Schooner Molly, E. Burrows, Grenada. Ship Brothers, J. Hathorn, Briſtol. Brig Rambler, J. Clark, Salem. Sloop Cato, L. Savage, Virginia.

CLEARED. Sloop Betſey, W. Bayley; Schooner Olive Branch, J. Walker; Schooner Sally Lewis, J. Lewis; Brig Betſey, B. Bradhurſt, Virginia. Brig Sophia, C. Rider, Antigua. Sloop Bonetta, B. Hicks, Rhode-Iſland. Schooner Adventure, H. Nicolls; Sloop Liberty, R. M'Carthy, New-York. Schooner Sally, I. Parks, New-Providence. Sloop Bonaventure, G. Bunker, Nantucket. Sloop Ranger, J. Maſſey, Falmouth. Brig Hazard, J. Beens, Occoys. Ship Active, J. Pratt, Liſbon. Ship Sally, N. Hinſon, Bermuda. Brig Mary, J. Buiſſon, Boſton. Snow Carmo, St. Monto, A. de Morias, Nantz. Schooner Molly, J. Burrows, Grenada. Brig Anno, W. Reed, Malaga. Sloop Two Friends, J. Stephenſon, Salem.

A MEDICINAL and DRUG STORE,

Is juſt opened in the Borough of LANCASTER, by

Doctor JACOB RIEGER & Co.

At the corner of KING and QUEEN Streets, nearly fronting the Court-houſe door, and directly oppoſite Matthias Slough, Eſq; where moſt of the Drugs and Chymical preparations now in uſe may be had, on the moſt reaſonable terms. The Drugs, &c. are juſt imported via Philadelphia, and the publick may be aſſured they are freſh, of the firſt quality, and that an aſſortment will be kept up by freſh importations every Spring and Fall. [Particulars in our next.]

TO BE SOLD,

An excellent PHÆTON,

Very little worſe for Uſe; and a Pair of exceeding good

BLACK HORSES.

Enquire of Mr. GEORGE WAY, Coach-Maker, in Arch-ſtreet. §

To be SOLD at public Vendue,

On FRIDAY, the firſt day of Auguſt,

THAT old noted TAVERN, known by the name of the TRAP TAVERN, ſituate in Providence townſhip, 26 miles from Philadelphia, with a good Tract of Land, containing 153 acres, 50 acres of good meadow, and a ſufficient quantity of good timber thereunto belonging, with a good apple orchard, &c. there is alſo a good griſt-mill on ſaid premiſes, with two pair of ſtones, and three boulting-cloths fit for merchant works, with a clever little ſtream of ſpring water.

There is alſo another Tract of Land adjoining thereunto, containing 108 acres of land, a clever quantity of meadow and timber, alſo a good apple orchard, with the noted tavern thereon, known by the name of Mr. Peterman's Tavern.

Alſo 72 acres of good Land, with good meadow and timber, between both tracts, that will either be ſold ſeparate, or divided to both places, as it may ſuit the purchaſers.

At the ſame time and place will be ſold, horſes, and gears for 8 or 10 horſes, colts, two good waggons, cows, heifers, ſheep, ſwine, ſeveral good beds, &c. hay by the ton, oats in the ſheaf, and many other articles too tedious to mention.

The conditions to be made known on the day of ſale, by

July 14, 1783. § JOHN RIEDT.

Philadelphia, July 22, 1783.

To be SOLD by Public Vendue,

At the Coffee-houſe, on Thurſday, the 31ſt day of this inſtant, at 11 o'clock in the morning, the following Lots of Ground, ſituate in Kenſington, in the townſhip of the Northern Liberties, viz.

ONE Lot, containing in breadth on the ſouth ſide of Weſt-ſtreet, 145 feet, and in length on the weſt ſide of Palmer-ſtreet, 264 feet; bounded northward by Weſt-ſtreet, eaſtward by Palmer-ſtreet, ſouthward by ground of Jacob Cooper, and weſtward by ground late of John Ogborn, deceaſed.

One other LOT, containing in breadth on the ſouthweſt ſide of Wood-ſtreet, 100 feet, and in length 155 feet; bounded north-eaſtwardly by Wood-ſtreet, ſouth-eaſtwardly by ground of Joſeph Cornelius, ſouth-weſtwardly by ground late of John Ogborn, deceaſed, and north-weſterly by ground of William Shippen, ſen.

One other LOT, containing in breadth on the north eaſt ſide of Vienna-ſtreet 50 feet, and in length 142 feet, bounded on the ſouth weſt by Vienna-ſtreet, on the north weſt by a lot of Adam Operman, on the north eaſt by the lot next hereinafter deſcribed, and on the ſouth eaſt by ground of Thomas Shillingsforth.

And one other lot, containing in breadth on the ſouth weſt ſide of Wood-ſtreet, 150 feet, and in length 142 feet, bounded on the north eaſt by Wood-ſtreet, on the ſouth eaſt by ground of William Shippen, ſenior, on the ſouth weſt by the lots of Adam Operman, and Sebaſtian Hoffman, and on the north weſt by Thomas Vaughan's lot.

The purchaſe money to be paid upon executing the deeds, and an indiſputable title will be given to the purchaſers.

¶ JOHN BAYARD, Auctioneer.

For CHARLES-TOWN,

South-Carolina,

The Brigantine Charles-Town Packet,

WILLIAM ALLIBONE, Maſter,

NOW lying at SIMS's Wharff, between Market and Cheſnut ſtreets, and will ſail in 15 Days.

For FREIGHT or PASSAGE, apply to FRANCIS GURNEY and Co. JOHN PATTON, or ſaid Maſter on Board.

She is a new Veſſel, fitted with extraordinary Accommodations for Paſſengers, and intended to be continued in that Trade, by which Means, Gentlemen, ſhipping that Way, will have a regular Opportunity for getting back their Remittances.

Philadelphia, July 18, 1783.

To the Free and Independent ELECTORS of the City, the Liberties, and County of PHILADELPHIA.

GENTLEMEN,

AS the preſent Sheriff's time of office will expire at the enſuing election, being encouraged by a great number of you, my fellow inhabitants of the city, liberties, and county aforeſaid, I beg leave to offer myſelf a Candidate at the ſaid election, to ſucceed him as Sheriff. Should you think me worthy of your votes and intereſt (which are hereby moſt reſpectfully ſolicited) you may reſt aſſured of the ſtricteſt attention to the duties of the office, as well as of the moſt grateful remembrance of the favour, by, Gentlemen,

Your moſt obedient, and moſt humble ſervant,

June 21, 1783. JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT.

All Perſons indebted to the

Pennſylvania Loan-Office,

Are required to pay immediately the Arrears due on their Mortgages.

*c 3 *m.* DAVID RITTENHOUSE, Truſtee.

Philadelphia, July 10, 1783.

Will be expoſed to SALE,

At the Coffee-Houſe, on the 23d day of July, at twelve o'clock,

A Tract of patented LAND,

CONTAINING 1180 acres, lying in Northumberland county, on a large branch of Fiſhing creek, about 30 miles from Sunbury, and 15 miles from the mouth of ſaid creek, which is navigable for boats ſeveral miles up, and from which boats of large burden may come to Middletown, at the mouth of Suatara: There is on ſaid tract, a good proportion of meadow ground, the upland good, and the whole well watered; it is well timbered with oak, hickory, walnut, ſugar tree, pine, &c. A draft will be left at the Coffee-Houſe before the day of ſale. ¶

Philadelphia, July 15, 1783.

WHEREAS WILLIAM WILL, Eſquire, High Sheriff of the city and county of Philadelphia, hath advertiſed for Sale two Frame Houſes and Lots of Ground, ſituate in Front-ſtreet, in the diſtrict of Southwark, nearly oppoſite to the Blue Bell, as the property of George Campbell: I, the ſubſcriber, do hereby warn all and every perſon or perſons from the purchaſe of the ſaid eſtate, as the ſame belongs to me, as the bona fide purchaſer thereof. † JOHN CONNOR.

ALL perſons indebted to the ESTATE of Colonel LEWIS GRONOW, late of Tredyffrin townſhip, in Cheſter county, deceaſed, by bond, note, book account or otherwiſe, are requeſted to make immediate payment; and thoſe who have demands againſt ſaid eſtate to produce them, properly atteſted, to the ſubſcribers, that they may be ſettled and paid as ſoon as in their power; and all perſons who remain indebted for goods bought at the vendue of the deceaſed's effects, are particularly requeſted to pay the ſame without delay, in order to enable the Executors to diſcharge the demands againſt ſaid eſtate. Attendance will be given for the purpoſes aforeſaid, at the houſe of *Richard Robinſon*, in Tredyffrin, from the 28th to the 31ſt of this inſtant (July) incluſive, where it is expected all concerned will attend, and prevent further trouble.

JOHN BEATON, and)
July 10. 1783. § DAVID DAVIS,) Executors.

FORTY DOLLARS Reward.

STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, in Eaſt Marlborough townſhip, Cheſter county, the following creatures, viz. in September, 1781, a bright bay HORSE, 15 hands high, ſix years old, trots. In February, 1782, a brown MARE, 15 hands high, four years old, has a large ſtar, one hind foot white, round bodied, trots and paces. In April, 1782, a light bay HORSE, [illegible] hands and one inch high, nine or ten years old, blind in the off eye, a long ſmall ſnip on his noſe, one fore foot white, trots light-----Theſe three are ſuppoſed to be taken into Bucks county or the Jerſies. And laſt night a black HORSE, near 15 hands and a half high, ſix years old, a ſmall ſtar, ſhort ſwitch tail, trimmed under the jaws and footlocks, newly ſhod before, trots, paces and canters eaſy and free; they all carry lofty. He is ſuppoſed to be taken by a party of villains who have lately committed ſundry robberies in this county, ſculking about to make up a team in order to carry their plunder towards Carolina. Whoever ſecures ſaid creatures, ſo that the owner may get them again, and the thief or thieves brought to juſtice, ſhall have the above reward, or Three Pounds for each or either of the creatures, and reaſonable charges, paid by EZEKIEL BOWEN. July 9, 1783. ¶

ROBERT STEVENSON,

Has for SALE, in Front-ſtreet, one Door above Pine-ſtreet,

CABLES of different Sizes; Cordage of different Ditto; Holland; Ruſſia and Ravens Duck; Twine; Pipes; Chintzes; Ribbands of different Colours; Italian Gauze and Lace; Gauze Handkerchiefs; Mens and Womens beſt Kid Gloves; alſo a Bermuda built Schooner, lying at Sims's Wharff, and a Brigantine, lying at Hamilton's Wharff, with Sails and Rigging, juſt from Sea. If ſaid Brigantine is not ſold, ſhould be glad to freight her. ‡

NOTICE is hereby given to all perſons who are indebted to the eſtate of WILLIAM JENKINS, late of Abington, in the county of Philadelphia, deceaſed, forthwith to ſettle and diſcharge their ſeveral balances; and all thoſe who have any demands againſt the eſtate, are requeſted to bring in their accounts, properly proved, that they may be ſettled and paid, by HANNAH JENKINS, Executrix, in Abington, or

EDWARD WELLS, &)
§ 6 w. WILLIAM GRAY,) Executors, in Philadelphia.

TWENTY DOLLARS Reward.

STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, living in Sadſbury townſhip, Cheſter county, on the night of the 4th inſtant, A black HORSE, ſix years old laſt ſpring, about fifteen hands high, part blooded, with a blaze down his forehead, one or both his hind feet white, a remarkable large mark on the off ſide of his back, of a grey colour, occaſioned by the ſaddle, ſome white hairs all over his body, has a long ſwitch tail, trots and canters, and carries both head and tail exceeding well. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid horſe and thief, ſo that the owner may have the horſe and the thief brought to juſtice, ſhall have the above reward, or TWELVE DOLLARS for the horſe only, with reaſonable charges, if brought home, paid by

July 5, 1783. § JOHN M'CLELLAN.

FOR CORK,

The Ship FAVORITE,

A NEW double decked veſſel, well calculated for carrying Paſſengers, and would take ſome Freight, great part of her cargoe being already engaged. For terms apply to ALEXANDER NESBITT, and Co. in Front-ſtreet, below Walnut-ſtreet, or to Capt. VALLANCE, at Huddle's Wharff. †

WAS taken up treſpaſſing on the plantation of Mr. Hugh Roberts, at Point-no-Point, on the 11th of May laſt, A brindle COW, with ſome white under her belly, and white head and tail. The owner, proving property and paying charges, may have her again, by applying to

July 10, 1783. † MARTIN WHEELER.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in New-Garden townſhip, Cheſter county, ſome time in May laſt, a black HORSE, 7 or 8 years old, 14 hands high, a natural pacer; likewiſe a ſorrel COLT, 2 years old. The owner or owners are deſired to come, prove their property, pay the coſts, and take them away, or they will be ſold in four weeks from the date hereof, to pay the charges, by ISAAC ALLEN. *July* 12. ‡

TO BE SOLD,

THE FARM belonging to the ſubſcriber, ſituate at Kennet-Square, in Cheſter county, about 20 miles from Cheſter, and 12 from Wilmington, containing 105 acres of excellent land, of which upwards of 15 acres are bottom and upland meadow, producing chiefly timothy and red and white clover, part of it watered by a ſpring, about 30 acres of woodland, the remainder divided into fields well expoſed to the ſun, and yielding extraordinary crops of grain and good paſture; the whole under fence in the beſt repair. There are on the premiſes, a log tenement, with a well near the door, and paled garden, a ſtone ſmith's ſhop and coal-houſe, a commodious frame barn, with ſtone ſtables under it, and an orchard of about 70 grafted apple-trees, beſides other fruit-trees.

Alſo, a new brick DWELLING-HOUSE, where the ſubſcriber now lives, with a lot of ground, containing about three acres, ſeparated from the above farm only by a road leading to Wilmington. The houſe is two ſtories high, has three rooms on a floor, with cellars under it, a brick kitchen, with two bedrooms over it, and a good pump in the yard; there are beſides on the ſaid lot, a new ſtone milk houſe, a good frame barn, with ſtables and chaiſe-houſe, a brick tenement for a family ſtore-room, an orchard of 80 grafted apple-trees, a number of cherry, peach and pear-trees, a ſpacious kitchen garden, and a ſtone ſtore-houſe, with a chimney in the back room, ſituated advantageouſly for buſineſs at the interſection of two public roads, one leading from Cheſter to Nottingham, the other from Wilmington to Lancaſter county.

The remarkable healthy ſituation of this place, and convenient buildings on it, render it an eligible retirement for a family propoſing to remove from the city into the country, or for any perſon who may incline to keep a ſtore.

The purchaſer may be accommodated with a few cows, ſheep, work-horſes, farming utenſils, and a quantity of excellent firſt crop hay, &c. at a reaſonable price.

c t f. JOSEPH SHIPPEN, jun.

TAKEN up by the ſubſcriber, living at the New-Town Square, in Cheſter county, on the 25th of June laſt, A brown MARE, about 8 or 9 years of age, near 15 hands high, well ſet, ſuppoſed to be of the ball breed, having ſome white in her face, and ſome other remarkable white ſpots, without brand or ear-mark. The owner is requeſted to come, prove his property, pay the charges, and take her away.

July 4, 1783. ‖ JAMES ELLIOT.

Southwark Auction.

TO-MORROW MORNING,

Will be Sold by Publick Auction,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

MERCHANDIZE,

As USUAL; ALSO,

Houſhold Furniture & Wearing

APPAREL, &c. &c.

WILLIAM BROWN, Auctioneer.

To be SOLD by public Vendue,

At the COFFEE-HOUSE, on the 23d day of July inſtant, at 7 o'clock in the evening, if not ſold before at private ſale,

ABOUT 7 acres of good mowable MEADOW GROUND, under good fence, ſituate on the road to Gloucester, bounded by the Delaware, Hay-Creek, and the ſaid road, diſtant about one and a half miles from the city, the creek navigable to ſaid tract. For terms apply to the ſubſcriber, living in Queen-ſtreet, near Water-ſtreet, Southwark, or to ELIJAH BROWN, at his office in Pine-ſtreet, oppoſite the Friends Meeting-houſe.

July 8, 1783. † JOHN PLANKINHORN.

BANK of NORTH-AMERICA,

JULY the 3*d*, 1783.

THE DIRECTORS of the BANK having declared a Dividend of Six and a Half per Cent. upon the Capital Stock for the half year, ending the 1ſt Inſt. the ſaid Dividend will be paid at the Bank, to the Stock Holders or their Repreſentatives, at any time after the 10th Inſtant.

Salem, June 26, 1783.

THIRTY DOLLARS Reward.

ABSCONDED from his ſpecial bail, A certain DANIEL LEADS, formerly an inhabitant of Egg-Harbour, but late of Salem county; he is a tall, well made man, about 5 feet 11 inches high, and is about 31 years of age, has fair hair, wears faſhionable cloaths, is a good ſcholar, and underſtands ſurveying. Whoever apprehends ſaid Leads, and ſecures him in goal, in the county aforeſaid, ſhall have the above reward, and if in any other goal in America, and gives notice to the Printers hereof, ſo that the ſubſcriber, living in Elſinborough, Salem county, can get him again, ſhall have TWENTY DOLLARS Reward, paid by

¶ HENRY FIRTH.

At the Sign of the SPINNING WHEEL, on the Corner of Market and Third-ſtreets,

Warranted BOULTING CLOTHS,

With a general Aſſortment of

DRY GOODS,

To be SOLD cheap for Caſh, or the Honorable the Financier's Notes, for the Payment of the Army.

To the PUBLIC.

THE Subſcriber begs leave to inform the public in general, and his friends in particular, that he has lately moved into that old accuſtomed INN, in Market-ſtreet, known by the ſign of the Coneſtogoe Waggon, lately occupied by Mr. James Thompſon. Thoſe gentlemen who favour him with their cuſtom, may depend on kind uſage and good entertainment both for themſelves and horſes, by their humble ſervant,

June 15, 1783. SAMUEL NICHOLAS.

LAST night was ſtolen out of the paſture of John Harris, in Willis-Town townſhip, Cheſter county, A ſmall dun HORSE, about 13 hands and an half high, 4 years old, paces, trots and canters very natural, a black liſt along his back, black mane and tail, and a ſmall ſtar in his forehead. Whoever takes up ſaid horſe and thief, ſo that the owner may get the horſe, and the thief be brought to juſtice, ſhall have TEN DOLLARS Reward, and for the horſe only, SIX DOLLARS, and reaſonable charges, if brought home, paid by

April 25, 1783. § PERSIFOR FRAZER.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Uwchland townſhip, Cheſter county, State of Pennſylvania, on or about the 15th of this inſtant June, a young MARE, of a dark iron grey colour, neither brand nor ear-mark that is diſcernable, about 4 years old, and it may be has been rode ſome diſtance by ſome horſe thief. The owner coming, proving property and paying charges, may have her again.

27th 6th Month, 1783. † JAMES PACKER.

Philadelphia, June 30, 1783.

RAN away this morning, from his maſter, an apprentice lad, named THOMAS JOLLEY, *by trade a Ship-rigger; had on, when he went away, a coarſe hat, a fine white ſhirt, a black jacket lined with red, a nankeen under jacket lined with white linen, new oznabrigs trowſers, and half-worn ſhoes, with odd buckles in them. Whoever takes up ſaid apprentice, and delivers him to his maſter, or ſecures him in any goal, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have* FOUR DOLLARS *reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by* JOHN WIGMORE, *Ship-rigger, on Cheſtnut-ſtreet wharff. All maſters of veſſels and others are forbid to harbour or carry him off at their peril, as they ſhall be anſwerable according to law.* ¶

Saliſbury townſhip, Lancaſter county, June 24, 1783.

A ROBBERY.

FIFTY POUNDS Reward.

BROKE open, on the night of the 23d inſtant, and ſtolen from the ſubſcriber, the following ſums of money and other articles, viz. between Three Hundred and Fifty and Four Hundred Pounds in gold, amongſt which were two Johanneſſes, two milled Doubloons, and one half ditto, the remainder in Half Joes, Engliſh Guineas, half ditto, and a few French ditto, about Seventy or Eighty Pounds in Spaniſh Dollars and French Crowns, together with ſome ſmall money, and between Twenty and Thirty Pounds State Money; a note given by Mr. Derringer, Contractor at Lancaſter, to Martin Hendrick, for Fourteen Pounds Fourteen Shillings, directed at the bottom to Mr. Thomas Buffington, Collector, one large looking glaſs, one ſilver mounted hanger, one pair ſilver buckles, new, three large ſilver table ſpoons, marked S. H. ſix ſilver tea ſpoons, marked S. H. ſix ditto new, the handles turned contrary to the bowl, not marked, half a loaf of ſugar and ſome lemmons; and ſome other articles not yet diſcovered. The above robbery was committed by four men armed with piſtols, one of which called by his companions by the name of Brown, a thick well ſet man, about 40 years of age, fair complexion, ſhort dark hair; had on a ſhort brown or claret coloured coat, two others were young ſlender made men, ſuppoſed between 20 and 30 years of age, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, appeared to be brothers, from their reſemblance to each other; one of them had on a light blue coat, wanting ſome of the buttons on the breaſt, corduroy breeches, his hair tied; the other of the above deſcribed young men had on a jean coat and white overalls; the fourth cannot be deſcribed, as he was not in the houſe. Whoever takes up and ſecures the above robbers, money and goods, ſhall have the above reward, or in proportion for any part of the money or goods, and Thirty Pounds only for the robbers upon conviction, by

† JOHN HOPKINS.

June 27, 1783.

TAKEN out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, in the lower part of Amwell, near Joſeph Ott's ſmith's ſhop, on the evening of the [illegible]th inſtant, a dark brown HORSE, about 14 hands and an half high, has a ſmall ſtar in his forehead, and a ſmall white ſpot on his off hind foot, and has a pair of ſhoes on his fore feet; he is a natural trotter, and is as well made for the geers as any horſe you will ſee. Whoever takes up the ſaid horſe and thief, and ſecures them, ſo that the owner may have his horſe again, ſhall have THREE POUNDS reward, and all reaſonable charges, paid by † CHRISTOPHER WARD.

CAME to the Plantation of Jonathan Thomas, in Lower Dublin, the 16th of this inſtant, a large brown HORSE, about 15 hands high. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

June 28, 1783. ‡ JONATHAN THOMAS.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, Briſtol townſhip, Philadelphia county, on the 11th day of June, a brindle COW, with a white face, and a ſlit in her right ear, ſmall horns, white feet, about 7 years old, gives ſome milk, and very poor. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away. JONATHAN ROBERTS. *June* 28. ‡

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

NEGROE CATO ran from his maſter, near the Head of Elk, Cæcil county, Maryland, on the 24th of May laſt, is a well ſet fellow, about 26 or 27 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, longiſh viſage, eyes prominent with a blemiſh in one of them, occaſioned by a hurt ſome years ago, heavy eye-brows and down look, perhaps can ſpeak Dutch, as he was bred in Albany county, State of New-York, by Mr. Richard Spore, of whom he was bought about four years ago; he is a compleat farmer, and handy at making poſt and rail fence; it is thought he is furniſhed with a forged paſs, and will try to paſs for a freeman; a diſcovery of his ingenuity in another branch of buſineſs occaſioned his going off precipitately, therefore took no cloaths with him but what he had on, viz. tow ſhirt and trowſers, veſt without ſleeves and good ſhoes, but his invention will ſoon furniſh others. Whoever ſecures him in any goal within one year, and gives notice to the ſubſcriber, that he may be had again, ſhall receive the above reward, and if brought home, reaſonable charges, paid by ¶ 6 w. THOMAS MAY.

RUN AWAY, on the night of the 15th inſtant, from the ſubſcriber, living in Cæcil county, in the State of Maryland, near the head of Little Bohemia, A Negroe Man, named WILL, very black, fond of ſtrong liquor, about five feet and an half high, 37 years of age, but appears to be older: Had on, when he went away, new tow ſhirt and trowſers, and took with him a light coloured coat and breeches of homeſpun cloth, and other cloathing not known; he was purchaſed from Kent Iſland four years ago, and may have gone that way. Whoever takes up ſaid Negroe and brings him home, or ſecures him, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have THREE POUNDS Reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

June 27, 1783. § BENJAMIN SAPPINGTON.

WAS taken up the 9th of June laſt, on the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Germantown, Three HOGS. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away. § ANTHONY JOHNSON.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW-PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.

JULY. 1783. THE NUMB. 2772.

THE PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 30, 1783.

Juſt publiſhed, and to be SOLD by
David C. Claypoole, Francis Bailey, Robert Aitken,
and *Hall* and *Sellers*,

An INQUIRY

Concerning the FUTURE STATE of thoſe
who die in their SINS:
Wherein the Dictates of Scripture and Reaſon, upon
this important Subject, are carefully conſidered:
And whether ENDLESS PUNISHMENT be conſiſtent
with Divine Juſtice, Wiſdom and Goodneſs:
In which alſo OBJECTIONS are ſtated and anſwered.
By *SAMUEL HOPKINS*, A. M.
Paſtor of the firſt Congregational Church in *Newport*.

O, that they were Wiſe, that they underſtood this,
That they would conſider their latter End!
JEHOVAH.

To be LETT or SOLD,

A CONVENIENT BREWERY, MALT-HOUSE and DWLLING HOUSE, ſituate at the corner of Fourth and Race-ſtreets, in Philadelphia, now in the tenure of Francis Wade. The dwelling-houſe is three ſtoried, having two kitchens and ſufficient cellar room; which, in caſe of a partnerſhip, would very well accommodate two families. The brewery is built upon the neweſt conſtruction, works two coppers, and has a ſpacious cellar for fermenting and tonning of beer, whish, communicating with a ſtock vault under the whole of the malt-houſe (deſigned for keeping of liquors) renders the works throughout better adapted for carrying on of buſineſs largely, with few hands, than moſt in the place.

As the preſent tenant is to leave the premiſes by the 8th of next month, it is preſumed thoſe whom it may ſuit, will apply in time, to prevent as little loſs as may be, of the next brewing ſeaſon. For terms and further particulars enquire in Market-ſtreet, between Fifth and Sixth-ſtreets, of

July 26, 1783 ¶ 3 m. THOMAS MOORE.

Juſt publiſhed, and now ſelling at

BELL's BOOK-STORE,

Near St. Paul's Church, Third-ſtreet Philadelphia.
Price Two Thirds of a Dollar.

New Travels through *North-America:*

IN A SERIES OF LETTERS;
Exhibiting the Hiſtory of the Victorious Campaign of the allied Armies, under his Excellency General WASHINGTON and the Count de ROCHAMBEAU, in the Year 1781.
Interſperſed with political and philoſophical Obſervations, upon the Genius, Temper and Cuſtoms of the AMERICANS; Alſo, Narrations of the Capture of General BURGOYNE and Lord CORNWALLIS, with their ARMIES: And a Variety of intereſting Particulars, which occured in the Courſe of the
WAR IN AMERICA.
TRANSLATED from the Original of the Abbé ROBIN; one of the Chaplains to the French Army in America

N. B. A conſiderable Variety of the neweſt PUBLICATIONS in Hiſtory, Travels, Voyages, Novels, Arts, Sciences and Entertainment; With Latin and Engliſh Claſſics; Alſo Books in all Languages; May be had at ſaid BELL's BOOK-STORE. †

TO BE SOLD,

At the Coffee-houſe, on the 19th day of Auguſt next, at five o'clock in the evening, in purſuance of the laſt will and teſtament of Walter Goodman, late of Philadelphia, deceaſed.

No. 1. A CERTAIN PLANTATION in the Northern Liberties of the city of Philadelphia, containing about 88 acres, with a dwelling houſe, barn and milk-houſe, within three miles of the city, bounded on the road from thence to Germantown; has on it an orchard of choice fruit trees, a good quantity of meadow and woodland; the whole well watered, and may be entered on the 25th of March next.

No. 2. The wharff and ſtores well known by the name of Goodman's wharff, above Race or Saſſafras-ſtreet, about 123 feet on Water-ſtreet, and extending that breadth into the river, and may be entered on the 2d of April next.

No. 3. About 93 feet bank lot, with two dwelling-houſes and other buildings erected thereon, oppoſite to the above, and may be entered on the 25th of March next.

No. 4. The old well known tavern at the north-eaſt corner of Cheſtnut, Front and Water-ſtreets, 20 feet front on Front and Water-ſtreets, about feet on Cheſtnut-ſtreet, may be entered on the 1ſt of January next.

No. 5. About 10 acres of excellent paſture or mowable ground, on Hickory and Poplar Lanes, well watered and about one mile from the city, which will be divided in ſmaller lots, and may be entered on the 1ſt of January next.

No. 6. Two three ſtory houſes and lots in Front-ſtreet, about 19 feet front each, and the lots 200 feet deep, oppoſite to the City Vendue, now in the tenure of Sarah Goodman and Mary Foulke, and may be entered on the 1ſt of Auguſt, 1784

Plans of the premiſes may be ſeen at the Coffee-houſe, and will likewiſe be ſhewn by William Parr, at Lancaſter, and Abel James, at Mary Foulke's, of whom further information may be had, by ſuch who incline to purchaſe. Good titles will be made to the purchaſers.

SARAH GOODMAN, Executrix
ABEL JAMES, } Executors.
‡ WILLIAM PARR, }

To the PUBLIC.

WHEREAS JOSEPH ELLIOT, now of Kingſeſſing, in the county of Philadelphia, having (about a year ſince) abſented from his wife and five ſmall children, in the county of Cumberland, and ſtate of New-Jerſey; in conſequence of his elopement, his creditors ſeized and ſold his effects, leaving me and my children inexpreſſibly to ſuffer, and feel the dire effects of his cruelty; and on being made acquainted, I went with my youngeſt child at my breaſt to my huſband about a month ſince; but alas! he being loſt to every ſentiment of honour, diſcretion and human feelings, beat me unmercifully, telling me he intended immediate marriage to the widow of Peter Hanbeſt (with her he now dwells, and it is ſuppoſed criminally correſponds:) Theſe may inform the above named and deſcribed parties, that if they marry each other, a proſecution for bigamy will be the reſult; and all miniſters, magiſtrates, &c. are requeſted to govern themſelves accordingly, by me

July 19. ELIZABETH ELLIOT.

For SALE by PUBLIC VENDUE,

FOUR LOTS of GROUND, on Fifth-ſtreet, near Arch-ſtreet, one 20 feet front by 48 feet deep, on which is erected a good two ſtory frame tenement, which now letts for One Hundred Dollars per annum. One adjoining, 20 feet front by 48 feet deep, under a leaſe for five years----theſe two lots are each ſubject to a ground-rent of Two Pounds and Four Shillings currency per annum. One adjoining, 20 feet front by 100 feet deep, on which is erected a frame tenement; and one adjoining, 20 feet front by 100 feet deep, on which is alſo erected a frame tenement. This lot adjoins the houſe and lot of Samuel Clarke. The two laſt mentioned lots are free from ground-rent. The ſale to be held at the Coffee-houſe, at 12 o'clock, on Fourth day, the 30th of the preſent month. ¶

Philadelphia, July 22, 1783.

To be SOLD by Public Vendue,

At the Coffee-houſe, on Thurſday, the 31ſt day of this inſtant, at 11 o'clock in the morning, the following Lots of Ground, ſituate in Kenſington, in the townſhip of the Northern Liberties, viz.

ONE Lot, containing in breadth on the ſouth ſide of Weſt-ſtreet, 145 feet, and in length on the weſt ſide of Palmer-ſtreet, 264 feet; bounded northward by Weſt-ſtreet, eaſtward by Palmer-ſtreet, ſouthward by ground of Jacob Cooper, and weſtward by ground late of John Ogborn, deceaſed.

One other LOT, containing in breadth on the ſouthweſt ſide of Wood-ſtreet, 100 feet, and in length 155 feet; bounded north-eaſtwardly by Wood-ſtreet, ſouth-eaſtwardly by ground of Joſeph Cornelius, ſouth-weſtwardly by ground late of John Ogborn, deceaſed, and north-weſterly by ground of William Shippen, ſen.

One other LOT, containing in breadth on the north eaſt ſide of Vienna-ſtreet 50 feet, and in length 142 feet, bounded on the ſouth weſt by Vienna-ſtreet, on the north weſt by a lot of Adam Operman, on the north eaſt by the lot next hereinafter deſcribed, and on the ſouth eaſt by ground of Thomas Shillingsforth.

And one other lot, containing in breadth on the ſouth weſt ſide of Wood-ſtreet, 150 feet, and in length 142 feet, bounded on the north eaſt by Wood-ſtreet, on the ſouth eaſt by ground of William Shippen, ſenior, on the ſouth weſt by the lots of Adam Operman, and Sebaſtian Hoffman, and on the north weſt by Thomas Vaughan's lot.

The purchaſe money to be paid upon executing the deeds, and an indiſputable title will be given to the purchaſers.

¶ JOHN BAYARD, Auctioneer.

To be SOLD at public Vendue,

ON FRIDAY, the firſt day of Auguſt,

THAT old noted TAVERN, known by the name of the TRAP TAVERN, ſituate in Providence townſhip, 26 miles from Philadelphia, with a good Tract of Land, containing 153 acres, 50 acres of good meadow, and a ſufficient quantity of good timber thereunto belonging, with a good apple orchard, &c. there is alſo a good griſt-mill on ſaid premiſes, with two pair of ſtones, and three boulting-cloths fit for merchant works, with a clever little ſtream of ſpring water.

There is alſo another Tract of Land adjoining thereunto, containing 108 acres of land, a clever quantity of meadow and timber, alſo a good apple orchard, with the noted tavern thereon, known by the name of Mr. Peterman's Tavern.

Alſo 72 acres of good Land, with good meadow and timber, between both tracts, that will either be ſold ſeparate, or divided to both places, as it may ſuit the purchaſers.

At the ſame time and place will be ſold, horſes, and gears for 8 or 10 horſes, colts, two good waggons, cows, heifers, ſheep, ſwine, ſeveral good beds, &c. hay by the ton, oats in the ſheaf, and many other articles too tedious to mention.

The conditions to be made known on the day of ſale, by

July 14, 1783. § JOHN RIEDT.

SIX DOLLARS Reward.

STOLEN out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, in Charleſtown townſhip, Cheſter county, the night of the 8th inſt. a black MARE, round made, in good order, about 14 hands high, looks as if with foal, 10 years old, a ſtar in her forehead, ſome white on one of her hind feet, ſeveral ſaddle ſpots, a film on her off eye, her mane hangs all on the near ſide, a natural pacer, but if drove paſt a travel ſhifts, low carriage, not a pleaſant hackney, but very good in the gears, is very dextrous in ſlipping or breaking the bridle when hitched. Whoever brings ſaid mare to the ſubſcriber, and ſecures the thief, ſo that he be brought to conviction, ſhall have the above reward, paid by

July 10, 1783. § PATRICK ANDERSON.

Fauquier county, State of Virginia, July 1, 1783.

THIRTY DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away laſt night from the ſubſcribers, three NEGROE MEN, viz. one named JACOB, about 25 years old, a ſhort well made fellow, conſiderably bow legged; had on, when he went away, a coarſe homeſpun ſhirt and trowſers, and a ſhort homeſpun grey cloth coat. One named JAMES, about 20 years old, a ſhort light made fellow, ſpeaks broken Engliſh; had on about the ſame ſort of cloaths of the other, and run from the ſame houſe. The other named PRINCE, about 25 years old, a light made fellow, about 5 feet 7 inches high, a ſimple talkative fellow; had on about the ſame ſort of cloaths of the others. Whoever will deliver ſaid Negroes to their maſters, or put them in any goal, ſo that they may have them again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

¶ JAMES and WILLIAM BRYAN.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels and others are deſired not to harbour or take them away at their peril.

WAS committed to the Goal of Cumberland County, New-Jerſey, the 10th inſtant, two negroe fellows, one named DICK, 26 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, left home three weeks ago; had on when committed, a white jacket, homeſpun ſhirt, corded breeches, old ſtockings, no ſhoes; and ſays he belongs to Robert Right, near Church-Hill, Queen Ann's County, in the State of Maryland. The other named TOM, 23 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high; had on when committed, a homeſpun linnen coat, cotton breeches, cotton ſtockings, good ſhoes, wool hat; and ſays he belongs to Matthew Tilghman, Eſq; and run away from his overſeer, William Lard, in Queen Ann's County, near the head of Cheſter, in the State of Maryland. This is to acquaint their maſters, that if they do not come in Two Months from the date hereof, they will be ſold to pay the charges. THOMAS ELLIT ALLEN, Goaler.

July 16, 1783. ¶

To be SOLD by public SALE,

On Monday, the 25th day of Auguſt next, at twelve o'clock at noon, at the houſe of George Voght, innkeeper, in Oley townſhip, Berks county,

TWO full equal and undivided third parts of the Forge and Furnace Lands, known by the name of LESHER's FURNACE, with the forge and improvements, and alſo ſundry other tracts of land belonging to the ſubſcriber, ſituate in and near Oley townſhip aforeſaid. A plan or draught of the ſeveral tracts and premiſes may be ſeen at the houſe of George Voght aforeſaid. And the ſubſcriber would be glad that Meſſrs. James Old and others, who were lately appointed auditors to value John Roſs's one third of the ſaid forge lands, and valued it ſo high, would be pleaſed to give their attendance, and aſſiſt to raiſe the price of the premiſes at the ſale aforeſaid and by a more candid and cloſe inſpection diſcover that in the valuation they have ſo made, they have included lands which do not belong to the forge and company, but were purchaſed by and are the ſole and private property and eſtate of JOHN LESHER.

N. B. Several mills all new built up. The conditions will be made known at the time and place of ſale. ¶

Cumberland county, State of New Jerſey, June 23, 1783.

WHEREAS the houſe of the ſubſcriber was plundered by the enemy, on the 21ſt day of Auguſt, 1781, among other things there was taken a judgment bond upon Hugh Steel, of New-Caſtle county, in the Delaware State, dated July 27, 1776, conditioned for the payment of Seventy five Pounds; and one other judgment bond upon William Wilſon, Kent county, Delaware State, dated Auguſt 4, 1776, conditioned for the payment of One Hundred and Fifty Pounds. If any perſon or perſons will deliver me the aforeſaid bonds, or either of them, ſhall be entitled to one fourth part of them, or either of them. All perſons are hereby forbid taking any aſſignments on the aforeſaid bonds, by ¶ CHARLES ALLEN.

To the Free and Independent ELECTORS of the City, the Liberties, and County of PHILADELPHIA,

GENTLEMEN,

AS the preſent Sheriff's time of office will expire at the enſuing election, being encouraged by a great number of you, my fellow inhabitants of the city, liberties, and county aforeſaid, I beg leave to offer myſelf a Candidate at the ſaid election, to ſucceed him as Sheriff. Should you think me worthy of your votes and intereſt (which are hereby moſt reſpectfully ſolicited) you may reſt aſſured of the ſtricteſt attention to the duties of the office, as well as of the moſt grateful remembrance of the favour, by, Gentlemen,

Your moſt obedient, and moſt humble ſervant,
June 21, 1783. JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT.

To the FREEMEN, ELECTORS in the City, Liberties and County of PHILADELPHIA.

GENTLEMEN,

HAVING ſerved as a Military Officer in the Continental Army during the war, I ſhall in a few weeks retire from the field of victory into the boſom of peace, and to the character of a private citizen. And being encouraged by a great number of my fellow inhabitants, to offer myſelf a candidate for the SHERIFF's OFFICE, I do moſt earneſtly ſolicit your votes and intereſt at the enſuing Election, which, ſhould I be ſo happy as to obtain, it will enable me to look back with pleaſure on the dangers of the field and the hardſhips of the camp.

I am, with every ſentiment of reſpect and eſteem,
GENTLEMEN,
Your moſt obedient and very humble ſervant,
ANDREW PORTER, Lt. Colonel,
Commandant Pennſylvania Regiment of Artillery.
Philadelphia, July 17, 1783.

To the reſpectable FREEMEN, ELECTORS in the city and county of PHILADELPHIA.

GENTLEMEN,

THE particular honor you have conferred on me, by placing me on the return with the preſent Sheriff at the late election, lays me under the ſinvereſt obligations, and induces me to take the liberty to intreat the favour of your further ſuffrages and intereſt, in confirming me in ſaid office the enſuing election in October, as it ſhall be my conſtant ſtudy to merit your approbation, while I have the pleaſure of being the public's obedient, humble ſervant, THOMAS PROCTER.

For CHARLES-TOWN,

South-Carolina,
The Brigantine Charles-Town Packet,
WILLIAM ALLIBONE, Maſter,

NOW lying at SIMS's Wharff, between Market and Cheſnut-ſtreets, and will ſail in 15 Days.

For FREIGHT or PASSAGE, apply to FRANCIS GURNEY and Co. JOHN PATTON, or ſaid Maſter on Board.

She is a new Veſſel, fitted with extraordinary Accommodations for Paſſengers, and intended to be continued in that Trade, by which Means, Gentlemen, ſhipping that Way, will have a regular Opportunity for getting back their Remittances.

Philadelphia, July 18, 1783.

For LONDON,

The Brigantine MILDRED,
WILLIAM FROST, Maſter,

Now lying at *Carſon* or *Bickley*'s Wharff, has good Accommodations for Paſſengers, and will ſail with all convenient Expedition.

For FREIGHT or PASSAGE, apply to JOHN FIELD, in Cheſnut-ſtreet, JOHN THOMPSON, in Water-ſtreet, or the ſaid Maſter on Board.

Said FIELD and THOMPSON have for SALE, at their reſpective Stores, A large and general Aſſortment of

European and *Eaſt-India* GOODS,

Imported in the ſaid Brigantine and other Veſſels lately from Europe, amongſt which are---

LONDON STEEL,
Tea Kettles,
Frying Pans,
Iron Skillets,
Red Lead,
Sallad Oyl,
Porter in Hampers,
Cheeſe,
Hogs Briſtles,
Red Port Wine,
Weſton's Snuff,
Iron Wire,
Tin Plates.

The PARTNERSHIP of FIELD and THOMPSON having expired ſome Months paſt; thoſe Perſons who are indebted to them, are deſired to pay their reſpective Ballances. ‡ 6 w.

CHARLES-TOWN, WEDNESDAY, *June* 11.

SOUTH-CAROLINA.

Agreeable to the requeſt of the Grand Jury, ORDERED, That the Charge of his Honor Judge Burke, delivered to the Grand Jury, be publiſhed. *By order of the Court,*

THOMAS HALL, C. C. S.

The CHARGE to the Grand Jury.

Gentlemen of the Grand Jury,

IT is going on four years ſince we enjoyed the privilege of meeting each other in the Court of Seſſions, and we now offer you our warmeſt congratulations, that the bitter calamities through which you paſſed during that period are, by the bleſſings of Heaven, at an end; that happy peace is once more returned; our country in its independence, and holding dignity among nations. As we are at length redeemed from the misfortunes of a deſperate conteſt, into this State of liberty, it ſhould be the wiſh and endeavour of every good man to ſettle the peace of the country, and regulate the internal police of it as ſoon as poſſible, in order that law and juſtice may go forth, the animoſity and confuſion of the times be terminated, and that union and harmony take place among our fellow-citizens.

If we for a moment look around, and ſurvey the conſpicuous eminence on which we ſtand, we ſhall ſee every reaſon to glorify the Great Legiſlator of the univerſe, and alſo the neceſſity of eſtabliſhing in our young republic order and tranquility. We afford a ſpectacle more ſingular and honorable, than was ever before diſplayed on the theatre of this world: A nation whoſe citizens live under a form of government, the work of their own hands, conſtituted peaceably and deliberately by a *ſocial compact*, far remote from that violence, or treachery, or cabal, to which moſt governments in the old world may claim kin, or trace their origin. A felicity ſo glorious as this is hath not been hitherto found, but in the fine deſcriptions which poets and philoſophers have pourtrayed, in their fond zeal and wiſhes for the happineſs of human nature. Our new republic is beginning the world, and launching into the immenſe ocean of future time, bleſſed with peace and ſerenity; our own happineſs and that of generations unborn given in charge to us; a diſtinction, a truſt this, awfully great, and which muſt excite in every human creature, who intereſts his heart in the welfare of his kind, a reverential concern mixed with glowing, pious wiſhes for our welfare.

Thus far we differ from any nation that hath gone before us. We differ alſo from the reſt of the world in another reſpect, and through which the ſettlement of the country will be an eaſy taſk, if we are only prudent. In Europe, after a war, foreign or domeſtic, and peace reſtored, the contending parties, the offended and offending, live in vicinity, and this not only keeps alive the memory of old wrongs, but gives occaſion to new ones, ſo that a treaty of peace does not always there produce real peace and tranquility. But we are circumſtanced quite otherwiſe; our late enemy reſides at the diſtance of 3000 miles from us, and nearer we have no foes, unleſs we ourſelves ſhould make them by our internal diſſenſions.

But notwithſtanding theſe tranſcendent advantages, and tho' the proſpect before us is agreeable and ſerene, yet our republic has no ſmall damage to repair, ſo much hath it been ſhattered by the ſtorm we have lately weathered. Its fury was ſo great, and raged ſo long, in the military turbulent life we were forced upon, nor laws nor civil government could prevail; their voice was ſunk amongſt the din of arms, and the people, of courſe, loſt that reſpect for both, which is ſo neceſſary for the peace of ſociety. Many of our citizens conſtantly in the field going on eight years; all of us under arms by turns; ſo that now as a ſociety we have reaſon to apprehend, that, altho' a life of warfare favours the higher paſſions, ambition, a love of country and of friends, and inſpires a contempt of toils and death, yet it begets alſo a contempt for laws and civil order, a love of pleaſure and diſſipation, and in ſome degree unhinges the mind from principles of religion and morality. Theſe effects may for ſome time ſtand in the way to the reſtoring of good government, without the vigilance of Grand Juries, and the example of good men.

But a much greater difficulty lies to be removed, before the current of law and juſtice can flow with energy and force throughout the State; I mean the ſpirit of private revenge, and private aſſaſſination, which has gone forth among our citizens. The hiſtory of the human mind affords not perhaps a greater ſingularity, than the revolution which the inſults and barbarities of the Britiſh commanders produced in the temper of a people, whoſe character and ſpirit is liberal and humane, and poſterity will not be able to form a better idea of their conduct, than by conſidering that it rouſed in the ſufferers, or their friends, ſuch a diſtempered fury for retaliation, as once to threaten the extermination of our ſettlements; for the civil wars of Europe produce few or no examples of the like. It is not my wiſh to dwell on the ſubject; but I cannot quit it without obſerving, that the meaſures purſued by the enemy while they had any hopes of ſucceeding, the reverſe of fortune which followed, and the condition in which they and their adherents are now involved, ſhould be held out to the world as a leſſon to warn mankind, how they perpetrate in the hour of ſucceſs deeds of hard-hearted inhumanity and oppreſſion.

But altho' that boiſterous tempeſt of the paſſions is now repreſſed, and every thing round us ſeems tranquil and quiet, yet we fear that, without a forceable exertion of the judicial authority, the high temper of men will for ſome time, like the waves of the ſea after the ſtorm hath ceaſed, continue to move with miſchievous tumult and impetuoſity. And if we mean to be happy under the protection of laws, the whole power of government, if neceſſary, muſt be put forth to reduce the paſſions of men to pay obedience to their authority. Our citizens, from a habit of putting their enemies to death, have reconciled their minds to the killing of each other; and it is too true, I fear, that man, by cuſtom, may be ſo brutaliſed, as to reliſh human blood the more he hath ſhed of it. Not to mention the many aſſaſſinations in the country, no leſs than four men have been ſlain in Charleſtown ſince we regained it. We ſee men libel and aſſault each other, in the very face and defiance of the Magiſtrates; and if ſuch licentiouſneſs be not prevented by you, gentlemen, and puniſhed in an exemplary manner by the Court of Seſſions, the State would ſoon be filled with diſcord and animoſity, our laws rendered impotent, and daily trampled on, not only by our own citizens, but by the ſubjects of foreign nations, who, from hopes of impunity, will indulge their national antipathies, and diſturb the peace of the republic, which ought to give ſecurity to ſojourners as well as citizens.

Whoever conſiders how fatally, after civil troubles, the ſpirit of private revenge directs the conduct of men, and that this has a direct tendency to create diſorder and anarchy, he, I ſay, will not think my remarks on the ſubject foreign to my duty. *Private revenge* may be truly called *the demon of civil diſcord*, and ſhould be baniſhed the land, as if it were a peſtilence. It has filled every corner of the old world, at one time or another, with ſcenes of ſorrow: Kinsfolk through it have failed, and friends forgot each other; and with ſuch mournful bitterneſs does it ſharpen the ſpirits of men againſt one another, that, while governed by its baneful influence, they will trample on every gentle affection which nature implanted in us, to bleſs mankind, and keep ſociety together. This retaliating ſpirit, more perhaps than any other cauſe, would beget in our preſent ſituation factions and parties: And it ſhould be ſuppreſſed, were it for no other reaſon, than to fruſtrate the wiſhes of ſuch as eye with malignity our riſing greatneſs. It would yield to them a balm that would aſſuage the ſmart of diſappointment, to behold, though they could not conquer us, they had ſucceeded in ſetting us together by the ears, and mixing in our State the poiſonous leaven of civil diſcord, they had thereby embittered, beyond our power of taſting and enjoyment, that liberty, whereof by force of arms they could not bereave us. If we ſhould not now ſit down in tranquility, and find reſt unto our ſouls; if we ſhould, inſtead of this, continue the paltry, wretched policy of worrying each other by mutual hatred, and mutual revenge, and keep up the diſtinction of whig and tory, when the cauſe of it is done away; ſuch conduct on our part, I ſay, would branch out into conſequences, the miſchiefs of which no human wiſdom can foreſee. It would be, not merely a diſhonour to the revolution; nature herſelf would ſhare in the reproach of it; as we ſhould then afford a clearer evidence of the wretchedneſs and depravity ſhe entailed upon us, than the whole ſtory of human miſeries and corruptions put together. Our children too would have penitentially to regret, that their fathers had conquered their enemies and gained renown, not for the ſake of reſtoring peace and liberty to their country, but firſt to gratify their own ſilly paſſions, and then open a ſcene for the ambition of ſuch men, as, in every republic, *watch the troubling of the waters*, or who would make uſe of our internal faction and parties as a cover to entrench themſelves, and, in the height of the confuſion, undermine and work through thoſe batteries of law and conſtitution, which we have been raiſing at the coſt of ſo much blood and toils, to guard us againſt the encroachments of dangerous influence or arbitrary power.

Let me therefore, gentlemen of the Grand Jury, conjure you, that in your public and private capacity you exert yourſelves to cruſh all violence and licentiouſneſs; in order that our republic be eſtabliſhed in juſtice and righteouſneſs; that our country, its laws and conſtitution, be held in that ſacred love and veneration becoming good men and republicans; that burying in oblivion paſt injuries and paſt errors, a diſpoſition of benevolence may go out through the land, and connect our citizens in ties of harmony and common brotherhood; and laſtly, that under the ſmiles of heaven, each of you may reap the bleſſings ſo emphatically expreſſed in the words of holy writ; "That it may be "well with thee, and thy children after thee; and that thou "mayſt prolong thy days in the land which the Lord thy God "giveth thee."

[The reſt of the charge, as it relates only to the buſineſs of the Grand Jury, the Judge thought needleſs to inſert.]

July 5. Yeſterday, the 4th of July, afforded a ſpectacle equally awful and grand. The inhabitants of the whole continent of America eagerly devoted in commemorating the anniverſary of the greateſt revolution that ever took place---the expulſion of tyranny and ſlavery, and the introduction of freedom, happineſs and independency, throughout the greateſt continent in the world. We may venture to ſay, the people of South-Carolina were not behind their brethren in the ſiſter States in demonſtrating the happineſs they feel, from the full completion of the grand work of Independence. The morning was not uſhered in with the ringing of bells, for, amongſt other property wantonly and wickedly taken away by the Britiſh, theſe made a part; but the glowing and happy countenances of our patriot citizens, and patriot ſoldiers, ariſing from a conſcious dignity derived from perfect freedom (and that freedom the purchaſe of their own valour) gladdened in the day, which, as if Heaven ſmiled propitiouſly on it, was rendered very fine by a cool eaſterly breeze.

At half paſt nine, the Militia, and a detachment of the Continental Artillery with field-pieces, and a band of muſic, colours, &c. paraded in Meeting-ſtreet, and then took their ſtation in Broad-ſtreet, for the purpoſe of receiving his Excellency the Governor, who, with the Privy Council, Major General Greene, General Giſt, all the civil officers of the State, and a number of officers of the army, aſſembled at the houſe of the Hon. William Hazel Gibbes, Eſq; from which, about eleven, they proceeded in the following order: His Excellency the Governor, preceded by the Sheriff with the Sword of State; the Meſſenger of the Council bearing a Tipſtaff; Major General Greene, General Giſt, the Privy Council, and the officers of the State, &c. walked in front of the Artillery and Militia, who received the proceſſion with preſented arms; the officers ſaluting his Excellency as he paſſed along the line:---a feu de joye was then fired, after which his Excellency, attended by the above, and other gentlemen, retired to his own houſe, where the company were regaled with a very elegant cold collation.

About three o'clock a moſt numerous company aſſembled at the State-houſe, for the purpoſe of dining with the Governor, amongſt whom were the above gentlemen, many of the members of both Houſes, and moſt of the officers of the Southern army and of the Militia. The dinner, which was elegant and plentiful, and the liquors remarkably good, were ſerved up about four; after which the following toaſts were given:

1. The United States of America.---Artillery firing 13 rounds, muſic playing, God ſave the Thirteen States.

2. May this State be as wiſe, happy and great, as free, ſovereign and independent. Artillery 13, The band playing.

3. The Congreſs. Artillery 13, the band playing, Jove in his Chair.

4. Our generous and illuſtrious Ally, His Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty. Artillery 13, the band playing, the King of France's guard march.

(It muſt have afforded uncommon pleaſure to the numerous French gentlemen preſent, ſeveral of whom have diſtinguiſhed themſelves in our ſervice, to obſerve the ſingularly marking manner in which the name of this illuſtrious Prince was received.---No temptations of England, however great, will ever ſeduce the affection of America from France. Her attachment to that nation will grow, in proportion as leiſure permits her to reflect on the glorious, generous, and diſintereſted part ſhe has acted in forwarding her emancipation.)

5. The United Provinces of Holland. Artillery 13, the band playing.

6. His Excellency General Waſhington and the Army, thanks to them, and may they be enabled to retire with ſatisfaction from the field of victory and glory they have gained with a bravery, perſeverance, and patriotic virtue, unparalleled in any hiſtory extant. Artillery 13, the band playing, The Hero comes.

7. Our miniſters abroad. Artillery 13, the band playing.

8. With agriculture, commerce and liberty, may morality, learning and ſcience flouriſh. Artillery 13, band playing.

9. May we profit by the errors of thoſe nations who have experienced the effects of ambition, vain glory, tyranny, deceit and treachery. Artillery 13, the band playing.

10. May candor, truth, good faith, juſtice, honor and benevolence, ever be the characteriſtics of the United States of America. Artillery 13, band playing.

11. May there be no ſtrife among the United States, ſaving that of excelling each other in a wiſe policy. Artillery 13, band playing.

12. This glorious day, by which we ſecured, among the powers of the earth, the ſeparate and equal ſtation, to which the laws of nature and of nature's God entitle us. Artillery 13, band playing.

13. A laſting and happy peace, and to the memory of our patriotic brethren, who greatly fell in obtaining it, by ſea or land. Artillery firing 13 minute guns, the band playing a very ſolemn dirge, for the ſpace of 13 minutes.

A number of other excellent toaſts, were given, among them the two following:

The ſupporters of liberty and the rights of mankind, throughout the world.

May the harmony of the day be not interrupted with quarrels, tumult or licentiouſneſs.

At night a grand diſplay of fire-works was exhibited at the 'Change, under the direction of Col. Senf, in the front of which were placed ſeveral emblematical devices, with pertinent inſcriptions; the execution of the whole did honour to the taſte of the Colonel, and gave great ſatisfaction to the ſpectators.

The city was grandly illuminated, and the day ended with great happineſs and pleaſure, no accident having happened. It ſhould be mentioned, to the credit of the Fire-maſters, that, to prevent any danger from fire, all the engines were ordered out, and placed in different parts of the town.

A MEDICINAL and DRUG STORE,

Is juſt opened in the Borough of LANCASTER, by

Doctor JACOB RIEGER & Co.

At the corner of KING and QUEEN Streets, nearly fronting the Court-houſe door, and directly oppoſite Matthias Slough, Eſq; where moſt of the Drugs and Chymical preparations now in uſe may be had, on the moſt reaſonable terms.

The Drugs, &c. are juſt imported via Philadelphia, and the public may be aſſured they are freſh, of the firſt quality, and that an aſſortment will be kept up by freſh importations every Spring and Fall.

Among the Drugs and Preparations are the following;

ÆRUGO Æris,
  Æther,
Æthiops Min.
Ambragriſea,
Antimon. Cr.
  Diaphor.
Argent. Viv.
Balſam Capivi.
  Peru.
  Tolut.
  Commendat.
Bezoar Mineral,
Borax,
Calomel,
Camphor,
Cantharides, Cinnabar,
Confect. Alkermes,
  Hyacinth,
Cortex Peruv.
Crocus Anglic.

Flor. Sulp.
Gum Arabic,
  Ammon,
  Aſſafœtida,
  Myrrh,
  Opium,
Kermes Mineral,
Manna,
Ol. Olivar.
Rad. Jalap,
  Rhabarbarum,
Reſin Jalap,
Sal. Glauber,
  Nitre,
  Seignette,
Tartar Emetic,
Vitr. Cæruleum,
Anniſeed,
Coriander Seed, &c. &c.

They have alſo a Quantity of Paints and Painters Colours, viz.

White Lead,
Ditto ground in Oil,
Yellow Ocre,
Spaniſh Brown,

Pruſſian Blue,
Verdigreaſe,
Vermillion, &c. &c.

BOOKS and STATIONARY,

Juſt imported, and now opening for SALE,

At *WILLIAM PRICHARD's*

CIRCULATING LIBRARY and BOOK-STORE,

Oppoſite Lætitia-Court, Market-ſtreet,

MR. BURKE's Annual Regiſter for 1781;
Weſtminſter Magazine for 82;
Town and Country for 82;
Hiſtory of the late War with Cuts, 2 Vols.
Lord North's Adminiſtration;
Gibbon on the decline and fall of the Roman Empire, 6 Vols.
Young's Tour through Ireland, 2 Vols.
Moore's late Travels, 5 Vols.
Cook's laſt Voyage in 76, 77, 78, 79 and 80, 2 Vols.
Guthrie's Geographical Grammar, a new Edition, &c.
Beauties of Johnſon, Shakeſpear, Bolingbrooke, Hume, Pope, Swift, Fielding, Watts, Sterne, Goldſmith, &c.
With a very conſiderable Aſſortment of the neweſt Novels, Plays, Songs, and Books of Entertainment.
Evelina, a new and beautiful Novel, 3 Vols.
Cecilia, by the ſame Author as above, 3 Vols.
Julia de Roubigne, a Sentimental Novel, 2 Vols.
Hiſtory of the Manſtain Family, a new Novel, 2. Vols.
Siberian Anecdotes, 3 Vols.
Hackney Coach, a new Novel.

CLASSICS, and all Kinds of SCHOOL-BOOKS.

Latin Grammars, by Whittenhall and others;
London Vocabulary, &c. &c.
Ainſworth's Dictionary abridged;
Cole's and Johnſton's Latin and Engliſh Dictionary;
Boyer's, Ditto;------his Grammar, &c. &c.
Entick's Pocket Dictionary;
Nugent's French and Engliſh Ditto;
Æſop's Fables, by Croxall;
Moore's Gentlemen and Ladies Monitor;
Dilworth's Book-keeping;------his Aſſiſtant, &c.
Bibles, Prayer-Books, Teſtaments, Spelling-Books, Primers, Chap-Books, &c. &c.

STATIONARY.

Writing-Paper of the beſt Quality;
Roll Paſteboard, by the large and ſmall Quantity;
Imported Blank-Books of all ſizes;
Quills, Sealing-Wax, Ink-Powder and Ink-Cake;
Canes of various Kinds; Pictures and Maps;
Simſon's beſt and ſecond Violins; Poter's German Flutes;
New invented Sliding Rules, &c.
Hard and japanned Ware; Jewellery, &c. &c.

Darby, July 26, 1783.

TO BE SOLD,

SEVERAL ſhares of the iſland, known by the name of HOG-ISLAND, ſituate in the river Delaware, near Fort Mifflin. Thoſe willing to purchaſe all or any of them, may know the terms by applying to ANDREW BOON, ſenior, or ANDREW BOON, junior. Thoſe who now hold ſhares under the ſame title, by applying in time, may have the refuſal. The chief part of the iſland is now under good graſs. †

Exeter townſhip, July 21, 1783.

NOTICE is hereby given, That all perſons who are indebted unto the eſtate of ISAAC LEVAN, ſen. late of Exeter townſhip, in the county of Berks, deceaſed, either by bonds, bills, notes or book-debts, ſhall make payment to the ſubſcriber before the 23d day of September next; and all thoſe that have any demands againſt the ſaid eſtate, to bring in their accounts, properly atteſted, by ſaid time, in order that ſettlement may be made of ſaid eſtate. § ABRAHAM LEVAN, Adminiſtrat.

To the PUBLISHER *of the* SALEM GAZETTE.

SIR,

WHEN queſtions are agitated, by the people, which concern the *public faith*, it is prudent for us to inquire what the guardians of that faith have done from time to time, and to compare their actions with their profeſſions, before we load them with cenſure. Such queſtions have been for ſome time paſt, and are now almoſt univerſally diſcuſſed. CONGRESS, too---that Congreſs, whoſe councils and conduct have ſhook the throne of Britain---that Congreſs, which have given us peace and independence, hath often debated them, and at different periods publiſhed the reſult. Theſe publications, ſolemnly addreſſed to the citizens of the United States, in circular letters under the hand of the Preſident, it is to be preſumed, will furniſh us with their real, well-digeſted ſentiments. For the information of the people, of whom I am one; for the honor and intereſt of our country; for the ſake of thoſe brave men and firm patriots, who have ſhed their blood and expended their eſtates in her cauſe, let us attend to ſome of theſe publications, that we may form a fair deciſion upon the conduct of thoſe who have the management of our national affairs----that we may know upon what grounds and aſſurances we have been induced to place *confidence* in our country; and whether theſe grounds and aſſurances could be deliberately and wickedly conſtructed, to deceive her beſt and firmeſt FRIENDS, and to enſnare the UNWARY.

In September, 1779, when difficulties preſſed hard upon us, Congreſs *unanimouſly* addreſſed us in this ſtrong language---"Provide for continuing your armies in the field till victory and peace ſhall lead them home, and avoid the reproach of permitting the currency to depreciate in your hands, when, by yielding a part to taxes and *loans* the whole might have been appreciated and preſerved. Humanity, as well as juſtice, makes this demand upon you; the complaints of ruined widows, and the cries of fatherleſs children, whoſe whole ſupport has been placed in your hands, and melted away, have doubtleſs reached you----TAKE CARE THAT THEY ASCEND NO HIGHER. Determine to finiſh the conteſt as you began it, *honeſtly* and glorioufly. Let it never be ſaid, that America had no ſooner become independent, than ſhe become inſolvent; or that her infant glories and growing fame were obſcured and tarniſhed by *broken contracts*, and *violated faith*."

To ſilence the open and ſecret enemies of our cauſe, and to induce the patriot to continue his exertions, they remind him of the cauſe of the war, and ſolicit *loans*. Having ſtated the public debt, and demonſtrated, by a variety of invincible arguments, the *ability* of the States to pay it, they proceed to inquire, whether as much can be ſaid for their inclination. Under this head they ſolemnly declare and prove, firſt, that the faith of the United States has been pledged for their debt: ſecondly, that they have put themſelves in a *political* capacity to diſcharge it: and, thirdly, they inquire, "whether, admitting the two former propoſitions, there is any reaſon to apprehend a wanton violation of the public faith."

"We ſhould pay an ill compliment to the underſtanding and honour of every true American, were we to adduce many arguments to ſhow the *baſeneſs* or *bad policy* of violating our national faith, or omitting to purſue the meaſures neceſſary to preſerve it. A bankrupt, faithleſs republic would be a novelty in the political world, and appear among reputable nations like a common proſtitute among chaſte and reſpectable matrons. They muſt, therefore, entertain a high opinion of American credulity, who ſuppoſe the people capable of believing, on due reflection, that all America will, againſt the faith, the honour, and the intereſt of all America, be ever prevailed upon to countenance, ſupport or permit ſo ruinous, ſo diſgraceful a meaſure. We are convinced that the efforts and arts of our *enemies* will not be wanting to draw us into this humiliating and contemptible ſituation---to force or ſeduce us to commit this unpardonable ſin, in order to ſubject us to the puniſhment due to it, and that we may thenceforth be a reproach and a by-word among the nations. Apprized of theſe conſequences, knowing the value of national character, and impreſſed with a due ſenſe of the immutable laws of *juſtice* and *honour*, it is impoſſible that America ſhould think, without horror, of ſuch an *execrable* deed."

"The payment of the public debts, and the ſettlement of the accounts of the ſeveral States, for expenditures or ſervices for the common benefit, and in the common cauſe, are among the objects of the CONFEDERATION; and conſequently, while all or any of its objects remain unattained, it cannot, ſo far as it may reſpect ſuch objects, be diſſolved, conſiſtent with the laws of God or man."

To theſe extracts I add, that the General Court of Maſſachuſetts, on the 2d of October, 1779, reſolved, that this addreſs ſhould be printed in pamphlets, and ſent to the miniſters of the goſpel, with a requeſt, that they ſhould read it to their religious aſſemblies, immediately after divine ſervice.

I ſhall conclude this paper with obſerving, that Congreſs, at that time, poſſeſſed the entire confidence of the people, and were ſtrongly ſupported by them; the States adopted their meaſures; and this Commonwealth, as well to give weight to the addreſs, as to demonſtrate to the world that they made it an act of their own, requeſted the "miniſters of the goſpel" to impreſs it on the minds of their hearers, in the preſence of Heaven, on the day ſet apart for the exerciſes of religion, when the ſoul is diſpoſed, by the moſt ſolemn acts of devotion, to acknowledge and embrace the truth, "to do juſtice, and relieve the oppreſſed." The event was, that great exertions were made to fill up the army, and ſupply the continental treaſury, as well by individuals as the ſtate. Shall it then with juſtice be ſaid, that this was a ſnare for the unwary?---that this addreſs was deliberately and wickedly conſtructed, to deceive and defraud our friends?---to perſuade the honeſt, unſuſpicious citizen to loan his property, in order to ſecure a land of liberty, for the reſidence of ſtrangers, and perhaps of his enemies, without returning him even the intereſt? Shall we conſign his family to miſery and want, becauſe impolitic meaſures, lukewarm, treacherous friends, and ſordid miſers have united their force, to ruin the public credit, by depreciating the public ſecurities? Shall we, or did we, invoke the ſmiles of Heaven upon ſo execrable a deed? Forbid it, gratitude! Forbid it, juſtice!

I ſhall, as I have leiſure, ſend you ſuch extracts from public acts, as well of Congreſs as of this Commonwealth, as may be neceſſary to bring to our recollection, and to ſhow, that Congreſs, as a body, have conducted with unimpeachable integrity and honour in all matters concerning the public faith;---that if they have not ſupported it, the blame, if any exiſts, out to be laid at other doors; and that they have been, from the beginning, convinced, (to uſe the words of the late *inſtructions* given by the freemen of Philadelphia) "of the juſtice, policy and expediency of laying a permanent foundation for the eſtabliſhment of public credit, and for doing ample juſtice to thoſe early, determined, and perſevering whigs, who willingly riſked their lives, lent their money, and contributed their labours for the defence of their country, by projecting and giving validity to ſuch meaſures, as are calculated to give the public creditors, whether citizens or ſoldiers, the fulleſt aſſurance of the punctual payment of the intereſt, and final diſcharge of the public debt."

Beverly, July 3, 1783.   PUBLICOLA.

CHATHAM, *July* 23.

Monday, his Britannic Majeſty's ſhip the Mercury, Captain Stanhope, arrived at New-York from England. It is reported ſhe has brought a treaty of commerce with this country; as alſo the long expected DEFINITIVE TREATY, which was ſigned the 24th of May.

PHILADELPHIA, *July* 30.

Wedneſday laſt the brig Olive Branch, Capt. Cole, arrived here in 56 days from Teneriffe.---On his paſſage, the 12th ult. in lat. 24:9, long. 34:30, he ſpoke the Fox Packet, Captain Cort, from Bombay bound to London, with diſpatches for the Court, who informed him, that there had been two ſevere actions in the Eaſt Indies, between Admiral Hughes and Monſieur Suffrein, in which both fleets had been greatly injured, but no ſhips loſt on either ſide; that the French were in Trincomale Bay, and the Engliſh proceeded to Bombay, in expectation of being joined by Sir Richard Bickerton; that ſeven of the Engliſh Eaſt-India Company's coaſting ſhips had been captured, and eleven more blocked up in ſome port (probably Trincomale, which afterwards ſurrendered to the French) and that the packet had been four Months from India, and 29 days from St. Helena, which was reckoned a remarkable fine paſſage.

Later advices from India mention, that Admiral Hughes, not having met with Sir R. Bickerton when the monſoons came on and diſperſed the fleet, ſuſtained very conſiderable damages, in addition to thoſe received in the laſt rencontre.

It was exceedingly fortunate that Sir R. Bickerton had not joined Admiral Hughes previous to the laſt action, otherwiſe there would have been a decided ſuperiority over the French.

Laſt week ſeveral perſons in and about the city died by the exceſſive heat of the weather. Others loſt their lives by imprudently drinking cold water when they were very much heated.---The Coroner's regiſter contains the names of 30 perſons who have died ſuddenly within a few days paſt. The Mercury in Mr. Rittenhouſe's thermometer was, on Thurſday, as high as 94 degrees and an half, which is two degrees hotter than has been experienced in Philadelphia ſince the year 1769

State of the Mercury in the ingenious Mr. Rittenhouſe's Thermometer: July 22, ninety-one degrees; July 23, ninety-four degrees; July 24, ninety-four degrees and a half; July 25, ninety-one degrees and a half; at three o'clock, P. M. each day.

Thurſday evening a detachment of the Pennſylvania line, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Harmar, arrived here by water from Charleſtown, South-Carolina.----We are informed that the remainder of the Pennſylvania troops (about five companies) were to have embarked at Charleſtown a few days after the above, and may be daily expected.

From RIVINGTON'S ROYAL GAZETTE, *dated July* 26.

DEFINITIVE TREATY.

We are informed by accounts from France, ſaid to be of very good authority, that the Definitive Treaty was ſigned by the Miniſters of the ſeveral intereſted Powers, on the 27th day of May.

We are informed that his Excellency General Waſhington, is lately with his ſuite, gone to the northward, to meet his Excellency General Haldimand, Governor of Canada, and concert the neceſſary arrangement conſequent to the Articles of Peace concluded between Great-Britain and America; and orders have been diſpatched from Quebec, for the removal of the German troops, which were on duty at the poſts in the Indian country, in order to their embarkation for Europe.

Yeſterday failed for England, his Majeſty's ſhip Perſeverance, Captain Skeffington Lutwidge, having on board a number of German troops. Major Hewitt, of the 43d regiment, went paſſenger in this frigate.

NAVAL-OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA.

INWARDS. Ship Ferdinando a Victora, C. Nielſon from St. Thomas. Schooner Sally, D. Shepherd, Maryland. Ship Fortune, B. Wicks, Havanna. Brig. Tartar, W. Gibbons; Brig Thetis, J. Vinnable, and Schooner Richard, J. Olden, Virginia. Brig Two Friends, J. Stephenſon, London and Madeira. Brig N. S. de Cabo, Franciſco de Paula; and Snow St. John Baptiſta, F. X. de Oliveira, Liſbon. Brig St. Antonio, A. Dumont, Boſton. Brig Friendſhip, A. Duncan, Liverpool. Schooner Olive Branch, J. Yates, North Carolina. Luggar Flying Fiſh, W. Phillips, Cadiz. Sloop Polly, S. Tynes, Rhode-Iſland. Brig Hananel, J. Hays, Teneriffe. Ship Queen of England, J. Campbell, Montego Bay. Sloop Charming Polly, J. Elwood; and Sloop Sally, E. Lundy, New-York.

OUTWARDS. Brig Favorite, J. Stanton, Jamaica. Schooner Sally, D. Shepherd; Sloop Louiſa, W. Wiſton; Schooner Polly, W. R. Mullen, Boſton. Brig Hope, J. M'Keever, Madeira. Sloop Sally, G. Cliffton; Sloop Betſey, W. Watſon; Ship Fortune, B. Weeks; Schooner Hawke, J. Wilſon, New-York. Ship Recovery, P. Anderſon, L'Orient. Brig Neptune, J. Rich, Virginia. Schooner Jolly Bacchus, R. Mitchell; Schooner Peggy, G. Hall, North Carolina. Sloop Fortuna, G. Hayne, Copenhagen. Brig Charles-Town Packet, W. Allibone, Charles-Town, S. Carolina. Ship Fame, M. Lallor, St. Johns, Newfoundland.

CLEARED. Brig Love-Knot, A. Paris, St. Peter's, Miquelon. Ship Betſey, J. Pindar; Sloop Diſpatch, J. Smith; Sloop Black Duck, J. Morgan; Sloop Sally, G. Cliffton; Sloop Grampus, T. Selew; Sloop Rebecca, N. Palmer; Schooner Hawk, J. Wilſon; Sloop Charming Polly, J. Ellwood; Sloop Betſey, W. Watſon, New-York. Brig Rambler, J. Clark, Salem. Schooner Sally, D. Shepherd, Boſton. Sloop Cato, L. Savage; Sloop Induſtry, D. Peoples; Brig Richmond, J. Lockton, Virginia. Sloop Suſanna, D. Gladding, Rhode-Iſland. Snow King David, J. Regados, Liſbon. Brig Suſanna, H. Stocker; Schooner Gerard, M. Strong, Charles-Town. Ship Favorite, N. Vallance, Cork and L'Orient. Brig Priſcilla, E. Fettyplace, Cadiz. Ship True-Love, W. Henderſon, London.

To the FREEMEN, ELECTORS for the County and City of PHILADELPHIA,

GENTLEMEN,

YOUR friendſhip I experienced laſt general election, in placing me ſo near on the return for the Sheriff's Office, although my application came before you at a late hour, which merits my warmeſt thanks. As I purpoſe ſtanding a candidate for that office at the next election, your votes and intereſts in my behalf will ever be acknowledged with ſentiments of the higheſt eſteem and reſpect, and the ſtricteſt attention paid to the duties of that office, if I ſhould be ſo happy as to merit your concurrence. Your obedient humble ſervant,

July 28.   JAMES LOUGHEAD.

JOHN PATTON,

HAS FOR SALE,

At his STORE, in Water-ſtreet, a few Doors above Walnut-ſtreet,

Old Madeira, Teneriffe & Port Wines,

Which he will diſpoſe of on the moſt reaſonable Terms.

HE propoſes following the WINE BUSINESS, and intends always to have a Supply of the beſt Kinds. Thoſe who may chooſe to apply to him, may depend upon being furniſhed with the beſt Quality, and at the cheapeſt Rate.

Philadelphia, July 25, 1783.

A STONE-CUTTER from LONDON

begs Leave to acquaint the PUBLIC,

THAT he has opened a SHOP in Third-ſtreet, between Spruce and Union-ſtreets, where he purpoſes to carry on the Buſineſs of a Stone-Cutter in all its various Branches.

Monuments, Tombs, Head-Stones, Chimney-Pieces, Steps and Plat-Forms, may be had on the ſhorteſt Notice.

Country Orders duly attended to, by the Public's humble Servant,   WILLIAM STILES.

Philadelphia, July 30.   §

IMPORTED

In the Snow Senhora de Aſſumpcao, Captain Franciſco Xavier de Oliveira, from Liſbon and Terceira, and to be SOLD by

JOYCE BROTHERS,

At their STORE in Water-ſtreet, near Pine-ſtreet, viz.

Sweet and Sour Oranges,
Lemons,
Liſbon and Terceira Wines in Pipes,
Window Glaſs,
Glaſs Bottles.
Caſtile Soap,
Playing Cards,
Salt,

With a ſmall aſſortment of Muſlins and Gauzes.

They have ſtill on hands, a few Pipes of their old LISBON WINE, as well as HYSON TEA in Quarter Cheſts, Canniſters and OLIVES in JARRS.   †

Philadelphia, July 22, 1783.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public SALE, at the COFFEE HOUSE, on THURSDAY the 31ſt inſt. at 12 o'clock at noon, a two ſtory brick Meſſuage, Kitchen and Lot of Land, ſituate on the weſt ſide of Front ſtreet, in the diſtrict of Southwark, (nearly oppoſite the Sweeds church) containing in breadth on Front-ſtreet aforeſaid 18 feet, and in length 100 feet, bounded eaſtward by Front-ſtreet, and weſt and ſouthward by ground of Matthew Johns; ſubject to a ground rent of 2l. 15s per annum; taken in execution as late the eſtate of William Garwood, deceaſed, by   WILLIAM WILL, Sheriff.

BY virtue a writ of Levari Facias to me directed, will be expoſed to public SALE, at the premiſes, on FRIDAY the 1ſt of Auguſt next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, a certain --------, and piece of LAND, ſituate in Abington townſhip, Philadelphia county containing 12 acres and 6 perches, bounded by lands of Iſaac Tyſon, George Rerters and Matthew Tyſon; late the property of Joſeph Fiſher, and to be ſold, by

Philad. July 22, 1783.   WILLIAM WILL, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias to me directed, will be expoſed to public SALE, at the premiſes, on SATURDAY the 2d of Auguſt next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, a certain MESSUAGE and PLANTATION, ſituate in the Manor of Moreland, containing by computation 27 acres, bounded by lands of Sarah Jeanes, Silas Yerkes and by a recorded road leading to ſaid Yerkes's mill; late the eſtate of Patrick Lockhart, deceaſed,

Philad. July 22 1783   WILLIAM WILL, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public SALE, at Pottsgrove, in Douglaſs townſhip, on MONDAY the 4th of Auguſt next, as 10 o'clock in the forenoon, a certain log HOUSE and four lots of LAND, lying contiguous to each other, containing about one acre and an half, ſituate in the village of Pottſgrove aforeſaid; the whole ſubject to a ground rent of *Three Pounds* per annum; taken in execution, as late the property of Harman Shaffer, by

Philad. July 22, 1783.   WILLIAM WILL, Sheriff.

FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

STRAYED away from the premiſes of JOHN M'CULLOUGH, in Cheſter county, on the night of the 8th inſtant, a dark brown or rather black HORSE, about 14½ hands high, 7 or 8 years old next ſpring, has neither brand nor ear mark, his hind legs white almoſt to the knees, has a light ſprig tail, is a natural trotter, canters tolerable well, draws well in gears. Whoever has taken up ſaid horſe, and will bring him to the ſubſcriber in Saliſbury townſhip, Lancaſter county, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges paid, paid by

July 21, 1783.   †   DANIEL BUCKLEY.

Weſt-Fallowfield townſhip, Cheſter county, July 21, 1783.

FORTY DOLLARS Reward.

WAS STOLEN out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, on the night of the 18th inſt. a bright bay MARE, four years old, 14 hands high, trots and canters, ſquare and broad behind, carries her head high, and is remarkable high between the eyes, with a wratch about three inches long; ſhe is ſuppoſed to be ſtolen by a band of robbers which has been in the neighbourhood for ſome time paſt, and it is thought they will ſoon go towards Carolina. Whoever takes up ſaid mare and thieves, ſhall have the above reward, or *Six Dollars* for the mare, and reaſonable charges, paid by   †   ARTHUR PARK.

TEN DOLLARS Reward.

WAS STOLEN out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, at the Croſs-Roads, Bucks county, Pennſylvania, on the night of the 25th inſtant July, A bay HORSE, 10 or 11 years old, betwixt 14 and 15 hands high, with a bald face, ſmall head and ears, round bodied, lately ſhod before with old ſhoes, one hind foot white, has been nicked in the tail, when mounted carries lofty, and appears bold when firſt moved off, is inclinable to pace, but trots and canters gentle. Any perſon taking up the thief or thieves, and ſecures him or them, ſo that they may be brought to juſtice, and the horſe had again, ſhall have the above reward, or FOUR DOLLARS for the horſe only, and reaſonable charges, paid by   ¶   JOHN HORNER.

STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, on the 15th inſtant, at night, near Deer creek, Harford county, the following articles, viz. Two pair of ſhoes, two pieces of linen containing ſix yards, five pair of trowſers, two ſhirts, one pair of thread ſtockings, one pair of yarn ditto, one felt hat, a green cloth coat, a ſpotted ſerge jacket and breeches, alſo a white cloth coat, one pair of ſpotted calicoe breeches; and it is ſuſpected to be that noted horſe thief, *John Shields*, a native Iriſhman, about 5 feet 6 inches high, 22 years of age, who abſconded theſe parts in company with one Bernard Cary, a native Iriſhman, about 5 feet 5 inches high. Whoever ſecures the ſaid Clothes, ſo that the owner may get them again, ſhall receive SIX DOLLARS, and if the thief be likewiſe apprehended, SIX more, paid by us

SAMUEL FORWOOD,   JOHN FORWOOD,
July 18. § JAMES RICHARDSON,   WILLIAM HUGHES.

Chicheſter, Cheſter county, July 29, 1783.

THREE POUNDS Reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcribers, on the 27th of this inſt. two apprentice Boys, one named EVAN REES, about 18 years of age, tall and ſlender, this country born, marked with the ſmall-pox; had on and took with him, a new caſtor hat, a home-made coat lined with ſtriped linſey, a ſtriped linſey jacket, nankeen ditto without ſleeves, linen ſhirt and trowſers, a new pair of buckſkin breeches, and new ſhoes. The other named CURTIS WADE, about 17 years of age, ſhort and thick; had on and took with him, a linen ſhirt and trowſers, a pair of calfſkin ſhoes part wore, red jacket, his other cloaths not known. Whoever takes them up and ſecures them, ſo that the owners may have them again, ſhall have the above reward, or FOUR DOLLARS for each, paid by BENJAMIN REYNOLDS and ROBERT MAPLET.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels and others are forbid to carry them off, as they will be proſecuted according to law.   ¶

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in North-Wales townſhip, Philadelphia county, and broke into his paſture, a young bay MARE, ſuppoſed to be three years old, a natural trotter, neither brand nor ear-mark. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away, or ſhe will be ſold for the coſt.

July 18.   ¶   JOHN THOMSON.

⁂ The Committees for the City and Liberties met at the State-houſe, July 28, 1783. *Reſolved*, That *Thomas* and *Lancelot Faro*, *James Mitchell*, *Lawrence Fegner* and *Thomas Young*, have notice to leave this State by Thurſday morning, 10 o'clock.

PURSUANT to the Acts of General Aſſembly of the State of Pennſylvania, requiring the Commiſſioners of the reſpective Counties to put to Sale (after due Notice given, by Way of Advertiſement, in the Townſhips and County where ſuch Lands lie, and in the Public News-papers for Three Months) all ſuch Tracts of Land and real Eſtates where the Owners have neglected to diſcharge the Taxes on the ſame.

Therefore, We, the Subſcribers, Commiſſioners for the County of York, in Purſuance of the ſaid Acts, do give this public NOTICE to all Owners of ſuch Lands, or other real Eſtates, that if they, or ſome Perſon or Perſons in their Behalf, do not appear and diſcharge the Taxes hereafter mentioned, with all the Coſts and Charges, within Three Months from the Date hereof, they will be ſold, or ſuch Part as will be ſufficient to pay the ſeveral Taxes and Coſts, agreeable to Law.

YORK-TOWN, MAY 1, 1783.

WILLIAM ADAMS,
JACOB SMYSER,
WILLIAM COCHRAN, } Commiſſioners.

1762. *For Hellam Townſhip.*			
James Anderſon	£ 1	0	3
1763. *Menallan.*			
Cookſon's Land	1	2	6
Henry Creighton		1	6
David M'Lure		15	
Samuel Randals		1	6
Whitehead's Land		1	6
Hellam.			
James Anderſon	1	2	6
Alexander Lowrey		10	6
1764. *Newbury.*			
William Plumſtead		7	6
James Smith		7	6
Ditto		7	6
Ditto		7	6
Eſtate of William Paſſmore	1	2	6
John Meyer		15	
John Lemon		3	9
Richard Peters, Eſq;		15	
Ditto		15	
Ditto		7	6
Ditto	1	9	8
Ditto	1	2	6
Matthew Patterſon		7	6
M'Cracken		7	6
Manahan.			
William Blonk		3	
Thomas Kiton		2	3
Richard Peters	3	12	
Nicholas Rilon		7	6
Iſaac Richardſon		3	9
Robert Roſeberry		9	
1765. *Reading.*			
James Moore		15	
Peter Leighty		12	6
Thomas Grey		1	6
Mancheſter.			
Logan's land	2	5	
John Calhoon	1	4	
John Graff		15	
George Roſs		15	
Adam Shank		12	9
Martin Shipe		15	
Warrington.			
Peter Shugart		3	
Chriſtopher Miller		3	
William Balden		7	6
Samuel England		7	6
Jacob Bales		7	6
Joſeph Cook		7	6
Huntington.			
Col. George Armſtrong		18	
Robert or David Currey		15	

1765. *Manahan.*			
Richard Peters	£ 5	0	0
Nicholas Ryland		7	9
Newbury.			
Richard Peters		15	
Ditto		18	9
Ditto		7	6
Ditto		15	
Ditto		15	
James Smith, Eſq;		15	
Eſtate of Wm. Paſſmore	1	2	6
James Ewing		1	10½
Matthew Patterſon		11	3
Jones Chamberland		11	3
James M'Cracken		13	1½
William Updegrave		2	3
Chriſtian Overhulls		3	
Chanceford.			
Abraham Burkholder	1	2	6
Menallan.			
------ Gaut		4	6
David M'Clure		12	
Thomas Cookſon	1	2	6
1766. *Reading.*			
Peter Liehty		15	
Manahan.			
Richard Peters	9		
James Bettey		13	
James Craford		3	9
Samuel Betten		7	6
Mancheſter.			
Martin Shipe		15	
Mary Loller		7	6
Newbury.			
Eſtate of Wm. Paſſmore.	1	2	6
Richard Peters		15	
Ditto		7	6
Ditto		18	9
Ditto		15	
Ditto		6	9
Ditto		7	6
Albright Groves' eſtate		11	3
Chriſley Reeps' eſtate		3	9
Paradiſe.			
Richard Peters	1	10	
Menallan.			
David M'Clure		12	
Thomas Cookſon	1	2	6
Tyrone.			
Jacob Vagdes		4	6
Chanceford.			
Abraham Burkholder		18	
Berwick.			
Richard Peters	4	10	

1767. *Berwick.*			
Richard Peters	£ 1	17	6
Shrewſbury.			
James Allen		15	
Warrington.			
Joſeph Steer		15	
Sam. Edmondſtone's eſtate		5	3
Reading.			
John M'Coy		15	
Menallan.			
David M'Clure		10	6
------ Hammel's		1	6
Tyrone.			
Jacob Vagdes		3	9
Newbury.			
Richard Peters		6	3
Ditto		11	3
Ditto		15	
Ditto	1	2	6
Ditto		15	
Ditto		7	6
Wm. Paſſmore's land	1	2	6
Jonas Chamberlain		7	6
Jacob Horſe		3	3
1768. *Warrington.*			
Samuel England		7	6
Berwick.			
Richard Peters	4	10	
Chanceford.			
Abraham Burkholder	1	2	6
Manahan.			
Richard Peters	7	17	6
Newbury.			
Richard Peters		6	4½
Ditto		11	3
Ditto		15	
Ditto	1	2	6
Ditto		15	
Ditto		7	6
Eſtate of Wm. Paſſmore	1	2	6
Paradiſe.			
Richard Peters	2	12	6
Hopewell.			
Iſrael Morris		7	6
1769. *Warrington.*			
Jonathan Lidal		7	6
Hopewell.			
Iſrael Morris		7	6
Fawn.			
Iſrael Morris	1	6	3
Berwick.			
Richard Peters	2	12	6
Chanceford.			
Abraham Burkholder	1	2	6

1770. *Hamilton's Bann.*			
George Aſhbridge	£ 0	7	6
Fawn.			
Iſrael Morris	3		
Manahan.			
Richard Peters	4	2	6
Nicholas Reylies		7	6
Samuel Peden		7	6
Shrewſbury.			
Iſabel Waddel		15	
Hopewell.			
Iſrael Morris		10	6
Philip Tanner		7	6
Berwick.			
Richard Peters	2	7	6
Newbury.			
George Aſhbridge		11	3
John Clemſon		7	6
Robert and Ellis Lewis	1	2	6
Jonas Chamberlain		7	6
Richard Peters		11	3
Ditto		7	6
Ditto	2	5	
1771. *Berwick.*			
Richard Peters	2	8	9
Fawn.			
Iſrael Morris	2	8	9
Hopewell.			
Iſrael Morris		9	
Philip Tanner		7	6
Chanceford.			
Abraham Burkholder		15	
Warrington.			
Jonathan Litel		7	6
Codorus.			
William Peters		7	6
Manahan.			
Richard Peters	3	15	
Newbury.			
Richard Peters		5	3
Ditto		15	
Ditto		11	3
Ditto		11	3
John Clemſon		7	6
Robert Lewis	1	2	6
Jonas Chamberlain		7	6
Doctor Plunket		18	3
Thomas Reed		5	3
1772. *Berwick.*			
Richard Peters	2	8	9
Fawn.			
Iſrael Morris	1	17	6

1772. *Menallan.*			
Joſhua Harſin	£ 0	7	6
Samuel M'Creary		5	3
Codorus.			
William Peters		7	6
Manahan.			
Richard Peters	3		
Nicholas Reyley		15	
Warrington.			
Thomas Cullen		7	6
Joſeph Steer		7	6
Hopewell.			
Iſrael Morris		7	6
Newbury.			
Richard Peters		11	3
Ditto		3	9
George Aſhbridge		11	3
John Clemſon		7	6
Robert Lewis	1	2	6
Doctor Plunket		18	9
Pugh and Moore		11	3
George Fry		11	3
1773. *Berwick.*			
Richard Peters	1	13	9
Manahan.			
Richard Peters	3	15	
Codorus.			
William Peters		8	3
Newbury.			
Marcus Hulin		7	6
Robert Lewis	1	2	6
William Plunket, Eſq;		15	
John Clemſon		7	6
George Fry		11	3
Fawn.			
Iſrael Morris	1	10	
Hopewell.			
Iſrael Morris		7	6
Warrington.			
Joſeph Steer		7	6
James Picken		7	6
1774. *Berwick.*			
Richard Peters	1	13	9
Manahan.			
Richard Peters	1	13	9
Fawn.			
Iſrael Morris		16	6
Hopewell.			
Iſrael Morris		7	6
Thomas Pin		7	6
Chanceford.			
Abraham Burkholder		11	3

FAWN.				
Hannah Brodley	45 million tax	£ 4	13	5
	County tax	1	7	6
	3d 4 months tax	28	2	6
	County tax	2	17	6
HOPEWELL.				
Fugit's land	3d 4 months tax	43	2	6
CHANCEFORD.				
Joſeph Brown	2d 4 months tax	22	17	
Joſeph Kithcart	3d 4 months tax	8	15	
Walter Robinſon	3d State tax	9	2	6
	County tax	1	15	
	1ſt monthly tax	18	5	
	2d ditto	18	5	
READING.				
Peter Fahnengſtock	15 million tax	3	2	6
	45 million tax	2	7	11
	County tax		3	9
	3d monthly tax	10		
	County tax	1		
YORK-TOWN.				
Henry Keppele, jun.	15 million tax	14	10	
FAWN.				
Eleazer Brown, 300 acres	15 million tax	50		
Jeremiah Barnets	15 ditto	10	13	4
Jacob Giles	15 ditto	41	13	4
	45 ditto	42	15	
	2d 4 months do.	85	10	
CHANCEFORD.				
Jacob Giles	15 million tax	11	5	
	45 ditto	42	15	
	1ſt monthly do.	18	15	
	2d ditto	18	5	
FAWN.				
Levin Hopkins, 400 acres	15 million tax	53	3	4
Iſrael Morris 370 do.	15 ditto	75		
Ditto	2d monthly do.	90		
HOPEWELL.				
Iſrael Morris	15 million tax	14	3	9
	3d ſtate do.	12	10	
	County do.	1	15	
	2d monthly do.	25		
FAWN.				
Iſrael Morris	45 million tax	42	15	
	County do.	7	9	
HOPEWELL.				
Iſrael Morris	1ſt monthly tax	25		
	3d ditto	43	2	6
MANCHESTER.				
Jacob Guth, 200 acres	15 million tax	20		
MANAHAN.				
Andrew Peters	15 million tax	9	7	6
	1ſt 4 months do.	40		
	2d ditto	40		

WARRINGTON.				
William Fell, 200 acres	15 million tax	£ 29	3	4
Mary Holland, 80 acres	15 million tax	3		
HOPEWELL.				
John Lewden	15 million tax	21	5	
	1ſt 4 months do.	25		
	2d ditto	25		
	3d ditto	45		
MANAHAN.				
John Boyle	15 million tax	3	15	
CHANCEFOD.				
Conrad Lookup	15 million tax	7	10	
	1ſt 4 months do.	13	13	8
	3d ditto	9	7	6
HOPEWELL.				
William Matthews	15 million tax	7	1	8
NEWBURY.				
Robert Lewis	5 million tax	22		
	15 ditto	50		
	45 ditto	100		
	County do.	14		
	1ſt 4 months do.	200		
	2d ditto	200		
	6th claſs do.	2	10	
HOPEWELL.				
James Sweney or M'Swine	15 million tax	14		
	3d ſtate do.	15		
	County do.	2	2	6
	3d 4 months do.	41	5	
CHANCEFORD.				
Abraham Newcomer	3d Continental tax	1	16	6
	2d 4 months do.	3	13	9
	3d ditto	7	10	
	County do.		15	
CHANCEFORD.				
Mr. Stoner	3d Continental tax	6	7	6
	County do.		15	
	1ſt 4 months do.	12	15	
	2d ditto	12	15	
HAMILTON's BANN.				
Peter Spyker	45 million tax	9		
	County do.	1	5	6
	1ſt 4 months do.	18		
	2d ditto	18		
	3d ditto	18		
	County do.	1	16	
HOPEWELL.				
William Miller	3d State tax	10		
	County do.	1	8	9
YORK TOWNSHIP.				
George Roſs, Eſq;	45 million tax	18		
	1ſt 4 months do.	36		
	2d ditto	36		

CODORUS.				
Joſeph Donaldſon	45 million tax	£ 0 13	15	
	County do.	1	18	
	1ſt 4 months do.	27	10	
	2d ditto	27	10	
	3d ditto	85		
	County do.	3	1	9
CHANCEFORD.				
James Mihlhorn	2d 4 months tax	18	15	
DOVER.				
Edmundſon	2d 4 months tax	4	3	9
HOPEWELL.				
Moſes Bennington, 100 acres	3d ſtate tax	7	10	
	County do.	1		
	1ſt 4 months do.	15		
	2d ditto	15		
	3d claſs do. hard money		16	
Mr. Penn, or Penn's land, 100 acres	3d ſtate tax	12	10	
	County do.		14	6
	1ſt 4 months do.	25		
	2d ditto	25		
	3d ditto	45		
SHREWSBURY.				
John Lawſon	45 million tax	1	8	4
HUNTINGTON.				
The heirs of Jeſſe Lukens	3d 4 months tax	67	10	
	County do.	6	15	
HEIDLEBERG.				
Mr. Diggs	2d 4 months tax	70		
CHANCEFORD.				
Richard Cords	2d 4 months tax	7	6	
MENALLAN.				
Joſeph Hubley	2d 4 months tax	50		
NEWBURY.				
Mark Huland	1ſt 4 months tax	20		
	2d ditto	20		
	A claſs tax in hard money		3	9
Lewis Lewis	1ſt 4 months tax	20		
	2d ditto	20		
	A claſs tax in hard money		5	3
MANHEIM.				
Abraham Trump	State ſupplies, 1780	3	19	8
	Additional tax	1	12	
	County tax		2	4
NEWBURY.				
Adam Weaver	A claſs tax in hard money		4	
MENALLAN.				
Hans Morriſon	3d 4 months tax	111	13	9
	County do.	11	3	9
HOPEWELL.				
John Croſs	3d 4 months tax	26	5	
M'Mahan	3d 4 months do.	28	2	6

July 4, 1783.

TAKEN up by the ſubſcriber, living at the New-Town Square, in Cheſter county, on the 25th of June laſt, A brown MARE, about 8 or 9 years of age, near 15 hands high, well ſet, ſuppoſed to be of the ball breed, having ſome white in her face, and ſome other remarkable white ſpots, without brand or ear-mark. The owner is requeſted to come, prove his property, pay the charges, and take her away.

‖ JAMES ELLIOT.

Philadelphia, July 15, 1783.

WHEREAS WILLIAM WILL, Eſquire, High Sheriff of the city and county of Philadelphia, hath advertiſed for Sale two Frame Houſes and Lots of Ground, ſituate in Front-ſtreet, in the diſtrict of Southwark, nearly oppoſite to the Blue Bell, as the property of George Campbell: I, the ſubſcriber, do hereby warn all and every perſon or perſons from the purchaſe of the ſaid eſtate, as the ſame belongs to me, as the bona fide purchaſer thereof.

† JOHN CONNOR.

NOTICE is hereby given to all perſons who are indebted to the eſtate of WILLIAM JENKINS, late of Abington, in the county of Philadelphia, deceaſed, forthwith to ſettle and diſcharge their ſeveral balances; and all thoſe who have any demands againſt the eſtate, are requeſted to bring in their accounts, properly proved, that they may be ſettled and paid, by

Hannah Jenkins, Executrix, in Abington, or
Edward Wells, &) Executors, in Philadelphia.
§ 6 w. William Gray,)

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